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## DAIL EIREANN TO RESUME DEBATE ON IRISH TREATY

Ratification of Agreement Is Expected, Especially After Signal Proof Given in Its Favor by the Irish People

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Dail Eireann resumes its discussion of the Irish peace treaty tomorrow, and a vote is expected to be taken on Thursday. Meanwhile much is being made of the contention in some quarters that the articles of agreement signed in London provide that on the Irish side the treaty shall be ratified by a meeting, summoned for the purpose, of members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland.

It is pointed out that the membership of the Dail does not coincide with the personnel of the Southern Parliament because one member for Fermanagh and Tyrone who sits in the Dail is not a member of the Southern Parliament, while the four members representing Dublin University in the Southern Parliament have never taken the oath to the Dail and are not members of it.

It is therefore expected that following ratification of the treaty by the Dail, and ratification is expected, the Southern Parliament will be summoned to complete the formalities and make the procedure watertight. In official circles this point is regarded as a mere quibble, and for the purpose of ratification the vote of the Dail will be considered satisfactory.

### Ratification Desired

It is not now anticipated, after the signal proof that the mass of people in Ireland have given during the Dail's recess, of a desire for ratification of the treaty, that the extra four votes that the University representatives might cast for the treaty, will be necessary.

The fight over the treaty will take place on the floor of the Dail, but it remains to be seen whether the fight will continue to be as keen as it was before the adjournment. Eamon de Valera and his associates are on the losing side in so far as they are without the democratic support of their constituents. Many of those members of the Dail, who expressed the intention of casting their votes against the treaty, have discovered that their private opinion is not that of those who sent them to Dublin to sit in the Dail, and they are therefore placed in a quandary.

Sean McEntee, who represents Monaghan in the Dail, has solved the difficulty as far as he is concerned by resigning his seat and while his constituents are at present unrepresented, therefore they have the satisfaction of knowing that their spokesman will not cast his vote against the treaty.

No sure of ultimate ratification of the treaty are most observers that the future of the provisional government and difficulties of the Irish Government are even at this early date being discussed. The Irish topic has ceased to be the most absorbing subject of British Empire politics, and British statesmen are turning their attention to matters of more importance to world welfare than the internal administration of Ireland.

### An Opposition Party

They feel they have done their best, that Sinn Fein will accept the work of its plenipotentiaries and they can safely leave the working out of the Irish treaty to the Irish themselves. The British public is interested, however, in seeing how the Irish claim to governmental capacity will be justified by results, and Ulster above all, with perhaps an ulterior motive, is directly interested from this viewpoint in an experiment which will be launched with the inauguration of the Irish Free State.

It seems likely that there will be a well-developed opposition party in the future government of Southern Ireland, though whether to lead such an opposition would suit Mr. de Valera's nature and plans is another matter. It is not at all certain that the opposition party will not manifest its opposition to a constitutional government led by Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins in a manner thoroughly unconstitutional and give little support to the Irish Free State as much trouble as the British Government has had in maintaining law and order. This danger is not unseen, and every effort is being made in Ireland to avert it.

In the opinion of ministerial circles the extreme Irish Republican Brotherhood element cannot be placated, but its members may be brought to realize the hopelessness of their position for the time being, and may retire underground as they have done at other periods in Irish history.

All evidence goes to show that their methods of violence have ceased to be commendable to the people of Ireland. Already disorder of an entirely unpolitical character has begun to appear as one of the first fruits of the appeal to arms by Sinn Fein, and it is giving all classes in Ireland cause for serious thought. It is one of the reasons, apart from economic effects, why caution in the withdrawal of British troops and police forces is being urged.

Recruiting for Irish regiments in the British Army has been temporarily suspended, pending a decision as to the future of these units. There is a

feeling that with their glorious traditions and laurels gained in action alongside British regiments, they might be made use of as a friendly connecting link between the Irish Free State and Great Britain.

## APPROPRIATION TO AID PROHIBITION

Increased Funds Will Provide for More Than 200 Additional Federal Agents in Endeavor to Stop the Leaks in the Law

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than \$9,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition will be recommended in the Treasury Department bill, first of the big supply measures to be reported to the House of Representatives tomorrow.

While \$10,000,000 was requested for enforcement during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, the recommendation will be at least \$1,500,000 over the amount allowed by Congress for the current fiscal year. Reduction of the estimates was in keeping with the general policy of retrenchment that is being carried out in the preparation of all appropriation bills.

In recommending appropriations for prohibition enforcement, the House committee has found it absolutely necessary to provide for additional "dry" agents and more adequate funds to carry out the strict enforcement plans of the Administration.

The increased appropriation will provide for more than 200 additional federal agents, an arrangement which Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, explains is necessary if the leaks are to be stopped successfully in the prohibition law.

Pressure will be brought to bear by the House Appropriations Committee to keep politics out of the appointment of these agents. In presenting the bill, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the committee, will draw attention to the part that politics has been playing in such appointments and will charge that senators and representatives are largely responsible for the state of affairs that is said to exist.

When the question came up during the hearings on the bill, Mr. Haynes reminded the committee that members of Congress had brought pressure to bear for the appointment of political friends and assurances were given that the bill would be framed to prevent the use of the funds for "patronage" jobs. The request for an increased appropriation is sure to stir up the usual protest from representatives of the liquor element, but it will be approved practically as recommended to the House. The needs of closer cooperation in enforcing prohibition are apparent and under the "search and seizure clause" of the anti-beer bill it will be impossible for the bureau to do effective work during the year with its present inadequate staff.

Andrew J. Volstead, (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is expected to take the lead in defending the prohibition bureau from the attacks that undoubtably will be made upon it. In framing the Treasury bill, the committee has made heavy reductions in the estimate of \$169,000,000 for the department, but Mr. Madden at this time is not prepared to announce the totals. He says the examination of witnesses was conducted for the first time in such a way as to furnish the public and members of Congress detailed information of the activities of the department. This course will be pursued in the framing of all the appropriation bills and will be especially helpful to Congress in reorganizing the government bureaus in accordance with the recommendations of the special commission appointed for that purpose.

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## ALL-INDIA CONGRESS VETOES VIOLENCE

Original Program to Obtain Swaraj by Peaceful Means Is Adhered To, but Many Also Advocate Guerrilla Warfare

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—

While the All-India Congress, which closed last week, resisted all attempts to add violence to its program and adhered to its original formula for securing swaraj or home rule by all legitimate and peaceful means, sectional conferences, consisting of the caliphate conference and the All-India Moslem League, were not so guarded in their proclamations.

Hazrat Mohani, who is president of the All-India Moslem League, and on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of the Ali brothers, pressed for a resolution establishing an Indian republic to be called the United States of India, which was to be declared on January 1, 1922. This, he advised, should be attained by all possible and proper means, including guerrilla warfare in the event of martial law being proclaimed.

While the resolution was rejected, in committee it obtained substantial support, showing that the tendency to violence which is opposed by Mahatma Gandhi, receives support from Muhammadians.

At the All-India Congress, Hazrat Mohani attempted to change Mr. Gandhi's program by substituting the words "all possible and proper means" for "all legitimate and peaceful means" in the program calling for the attainment of swaraj. The extremists were, however, easily defeated.

### Civil Disobedience

Muhammadian and Caliphate Extremists are loyal to the Turkish Sultan rather than to the British Crown. Not content with having the caliph as their spiritual head, they want him as their temporal ruler also. The Hindus, on the other hand, desire to right the Punjab wrongs and establish home rule.

Meantime, under Mr. Gandhi's leadership, the congress has declared its intention to concentrate on civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes. Just how far this program will be carried out remains to be seen. The difficulty with the Liberals and Moderates in India is that, while they talk a great deal, they have little backbone when their recommendations are put into force by the Government of India.

While Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation without violence was, through the extremists, resulting in intimidation and violence, the Liberals and Moderates called on the government to deal with the matter firmly. When the government promptly arrested the leaders, the Moderates and Liberals were the first to protest and call for the release of those who had been arrested in conformity with their recommendations.

About the only course open to the government is to maintain law and order, holding the scales of justice evenly and administering the country to the best of its ability.

The extent to which the All-India Moslem League would carry its loyalty to the caliph may be judged from the fact that a motion was carried paying tribute to the bravery and religious zeal with which the Moplahs have fought their defensive war against their enemy, the government.

Attacks on Hindus

When Raza Ali, member of the Council of State, asked who would be commander-in-chief if the British troops left India today, one of the delegates replied that Enver Pasha was available. Should Enver Pasha ever rule in India, the Hindus would be little

better off than the Armenians in Asia Minor.

Attacks by Moplahs on the Hindus in the south give an indication of what they may expect from Muhammadians should they ever reach the power they contemplate. The Hindus have expressed their apprehensions as to what might become of them were an Indian republic established, and Hazrat Mohani endeavored to reassure them that their apprehensions were groundless, as India belonged equally to Hindus and Muhammadians. The Muhammadians would stand by the Hindus for the attainment of independence.

Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, has cabled to the India Office that the Prince's visit to Calcutta may be regarded as thoroughly successful. The partial hartal of December 24 failed in essentials and discredited the opposition and restored confidence.

Events of the last week, he says, have certainly restored confidence among the masses, whose welcome to the Prince was more and more pronounced as time went on. Lord Ronaldshay, who is retiring, is to be succeeded by the Earl of Lytton in March.

## PARTY BALANCE IN SENATE DISTURBED

Realignment of Committees Due to Vacancy Opens Way for Insistence of Farm Bloc Upon Recognition by Party Leaders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

It is possible that a complete realignment of the more important committees of the Senate will have to be made to avert a serious break in the Republican Party. In the fight that is forming over the appointments of members to the Finance Committee and the committees upon which vacancies will occur as a result of the passing away of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the agricultural west and the industrial east are preparing for a test of supremacy.

Aside from the changes necessitated in the major committees of the Senate, the loss of Senator Penrose, in many respects, has a far-reaching effect on the great domestic problems now before Congress. It also will be necessary to name his successor on the Republican National Committee, which may bring to a climax the political fight in Pennsylvania.

The Administration is no less interested in the appointment of a successor to Senator Penrose in the Senate than the Republican Party of Pennsylvania, since that State now is practically unrepresented by the actual presence of a senator in Washington. That he will be succeeded by Gov. William C. Sproul appears probable, which from all accounts would be pleasing to the Administration.

### Chairmanship Plan

As to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, Porter J. McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota, is slated for that position, while the agricultural bloc will contend against the ambitions of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen and Walter E. Edge, the two Republican senators from New Jersey, who are candidates for the vacancy to be caused by Senator McCumber's promotion. Seats on the Naval Affairs, Banking and Currency and Immigration committees must be filled as a result of the loss of Senator Penrose, and the appointment of his successors on these committees will in turn create vacancies on other committees. To maintain the party solidarity by pacifying the agricultural bloc, which will demand equal representation with the industrial east, is the difficult task ahead of the Republican Committee on Committees.

The Newberry case probably will be affected too, as a result of the change. It is practically conceded that any successor to Senator Penrose in the Senate would vote to exonerate the Michigan Republican, but should the appointment be delayed, it would mean the loss of one vote at least. And the way matters stand now the Administration cannot afford to lose even a single vote if it hopes to give Senator Newberry a clean bill.

### Block Is Aggressive

It is possible that the agricultural bloc will make matters exceedingly embarrassing to the Administration in the next few weeks, unless it is given generous recognition in the appointment of new committee members. Republican leadership in the Senate is already losing its grip on the legislative reins, and with the loss of Senator Penrose its antagonism will be felt even more than before. The west, while fairly well represented on the Finance Committee as it is, wants another member, especially in view of the pending tariff legislation, but it is hardly to be expected that the vacancy will go to any other than an eastern senator.

The accession of Mr. McCumber to the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, it is admitted, will aid the cause of the soldiers' bonus in the Senate, for he was in charge of the legislation when it was recently defeated at direction of President Harding.

## FRANCE DEMANDS THAT GERMANY PAY

Opinion Hardening That Reparation Problem Should Be Settled at Cannes Before That of European Reconstruction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—On the eve of the departure for Cannes of Aristide Briand, and incidentally of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the French viewpoint is hardening. Put briefly, it is believed here that questions should be approached in proper order, and that before the greater project of the reconstitution of Europe is taken up by ministers, the smaller, but for France the vital problem of reparations due from Germany, shall be settled. There is then likelihood of a preliminary debate.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Should France continue to insist that she be permitted to retain her submarines, she will find herself classed with Germany in the eyes of the world,"—J. Harry Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Credit Men's Association.

"France's sense of real danger must not carry so far as to mar the great ends and aims of the Conference,"—Dr. Lionel H. Murfin, president of Boston University.

"A submarine is a submarine, and the mere possession of submarines, in any number by any nation will naturally lead it to be reckless in its use of them,"—Myron W. Robinson, president of the American Manufacturers Export Association.

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## PUBLICATION OF THE CHITA DOCUMENTS FOLLOWED BY LETTER OF DENIAL FROM LEADER OF FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES

Printing of Record Said to Have Come When Delegates of Far Eastern Republic Found They Could Not Get a Hearing—Although Called Forgeries, Their Substance Accords With the Policy of France and Japan

### SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

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natives; that was demonstrated during the war when the German submarine was sent to sink an American ship. Real miseries had been taken against them,"—John McF. Howie of Buffalo.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

Publication of the Chita documents purporting to reveal what amounted to a plot between the Japanese Government and the French Government for the purpose of extending Japanese control over Siberia in return for military aid to France against the Soviet Government; that she encouraged General Wrangel and General Denikin and that it was because of French effort and French policies were committed for so long to the support of Russian elements opposed to the Soviet régime.

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Coming on the eve of

Both nations are called upon to create new values in the spheres of economics, culture and justice; therefore, we must more and more know and understand each other.

The German sentiment, voiced by her chancellor, was severely criticized in France, whose leaders waxed sarcastic at "Turkish culture and justice," finding such words incompatible. But no sooner was the war over than they evoked the wonderful virtues of the Turks, with whom France, "as a Moslem power, should remain friendly."

The French representatives in Constantinople encouraged the Turks to vituperate the British roundly in the Turkish sheets, calling them "perfidious," "craven," and "despotic." France was simply imitating the tactics of Germany to win the good will of the Turks and other Moslems. And as Germany has built a mosque for the Turks in Düsseldorf, so France, built one in Paris. Then she supported both overtly and secretly the United Syria movements by Muhammedans, directed against Palestine and British influence. And finally, to consolidate her supremacy in the Islamic states, France concluded a despicable treaty with Mustapha Kemal, betraying the Christian population of Cilicia to the Turkish savagery.

"In view of German exhaustion and of the difficulties confronting Great Britain in Egypt and India, France believes that with her Moslem and Turkish friends and her submarines she will be able to achieve that world dominion which has always been her dream, notwithstanding Waterloo and Sedan.

"World peace requires that the United States and Great Britain co-operate more closely for not only the curbing of the submarine and other symbols of imperialism, but also the hastening of the effacement of imperialism itself. At the outbreak of the American war with Spain, Alfred Austin, the poet laureate of England, addressed to Americans the following lines which are worth quoting:

"And wherever we go, we twain,  
The throne of the tyrant shall rock and  
quake.  
And his men be void and vain.  
For you are the lords of a strong young  
land  
And we are the lords of the main."

#### Peace Work to Continue

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In an effort to "prevent" public apathy" regarding world peace after the close of the Washington Conference, the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments announced yesterday that it had written the governors of all states asking support in "educating public sentiment for the next step toward permanent peace," and that 13 affirmative responses had been received.

#### COURT SHOWS FLAW IN ENFORCEMENT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AUSTIN, Texas.—State officials are much concerned over developments following the opinion by the Court of Criminal Appeals, which is the state court of last resort in cases involving criminal offenses, in a recent case wherein it is held that possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor is not in violation of the statutes. This decision brings to light a defect in the prohibition act as amended by the last Legislature, in that no clause fixing the penalty for possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor was included in the amended statute.

Following the holding of the court regarding the possession of "apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor," a writ of habeas corpus has been filed before the Court of Criminal Appeals seeking release of a man now serving a term in the state penitentiary for possession of apparatus used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

If the writ is granted and this man secures his release, it will mean the release under similar proceedings of about a dozen men now serving terms in the penitentiary.

#### MANITOBA'S ELECTRIC PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The expenditure of \$2,000,000 in extending hydroelectric power lines to serve more small towns in Manitoba will be recommended by Joseph Rochetti, Manitoba power commissioner, to Hon. C. D. McPherson, Minister of Public Works for the Province. With this sum 150 miles of additional power lines could be constructed in 1922, giving lengthy employment for a considerable number of men besides extending the benefit of cheap electrical power to a greater number of rural communities. The scheme proposed by Mr. Rochetti includes the extension of the line to the city of Brandon at a cost of \$1,200,000, and the taking over of the distribution system at Portage la Prairie, which, although it obtains its power from the provincial government, itself has charge of the distribution. The scheme would benefit several small towns also.

#### SINGLE TAX URGED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Widespread unemployment throughout the nation, pauperism and the fact that only 5 per cent of the population have a share in the lands of the country, were laid at the door of the present system of taxation, and the single tax on land values was urged. Instead, in an address by Robert C. McAvay, candidate for President of the United States on a single tax platform in 1920, distribution of wealth is unequal because of the tax system, he declared, and under the existing conditions the distribution is made unequal by permitting dishonesty. Income taxes, the speaker declared, are "immoral" and levies on land values the only just taxation.

#### ULTERIOR REASON IN SUBMARINE POLICY

British Naval Circles Consider French Demands in Great Measure to Be a "Bluff" and Are Not Treated Seriously

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Monday) Much speculation is rife in naval and political circles here with regard to the attitude adopted by the French representatives at the Washington Conference in France's demand for a huge submarine flotilla.

Looked at from any viewpoint her proposals are considered to be so utterly at variance with the essential needs of the country, that it is felt there must necessarily be some ulterior reason for jeopardizing the success of the Conference, to say nothing of the risk of impairing the proverbial friendship existing in the past between the United States and France.

That long chances are being taken is a generally accepted fact. Furthermore the reasons advanced in support of France's plea for an enormous submarine fleet are looked upon as wholly inadequate. Arguments for a submersible as a weapon of coast defense have been completely riddled, likewise the pronouncement that they are necessary in order to guarantee safety for the transport of her troops from Northern Africa.

It was surface craft, and surface craft alone, that enabled the millions of British troops to be transported safely to France during the recent war, and only by similar means will French troops be able to cross the Mediterranean Sea.

#### French Finances

Apart from anything else the French financial situation is not looked upon in this country as one that justifies such an ambitious program as that proposed. In fact, it may be said that the whole matter of the submarine proposal as put forward in Washington is considered to have a far deeper meaning than would appear at first sight.

Briefly it is not thought that the French authorities have ever had serious intention of carrying their proposals into effect, but that the demand will be used as a quid pro quo for some political bargain that will be developed later.

That a demand for such an extensive program of underwater craft should ever have been put forward is greatly regretted in diplomatic circles here on the grounds that it gives much unnecessary prominence to the wide divergence of views held by British and French statesmen on matters of European policy.

In view of the fact that the result of expert official opinion, gained through profound study of submarine warfare under actual war conditions, has definitely limited the sphere of their activity to attacks on merchant shipping, it is cause of profound concern that France should still persist with her demand for a submersible tonnage up to an extent of 90,000 tons. This is out of all ratio to the 175,000 tons of capital ships.

This anxiety has been in no way lessened by the opinion of the well-known French naval authority, Capt. Frédéric Castex, who in a semi-official publication in some measure justifies Germany's "sink at sight" policy.

#### A Possible Bait

Though this statement has been repudiated by French authorities on both sides of the Atlantic, it is considered a very clear indication of the manner in which the French press has conducted the campaign in support of the French demands for an almost overwhelming submarine navy. The French people up to a few weeks ago cared little about submarines for one purpose or another, but to such extent has public opinion been stimulated that some very solid alternative will have to be forthcoming if the program is to be denounced. There is little doubt that France will greatly reduce demands in due course.

In British naval circles such a degree of confidence is felt that it is in a great measure "bluff" that a well-known British admiral expressed himself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in the following words:

"The quickest way out of the difficulty," he said, "is to tell France to build her submarines. They are a highly technical craft and the most expensive, ton for ton, of which she has had little or no experience—in other words let us call her bluff. We shall then see what it is she really does want, and I am confident it is not submarines."

Meantime interest is concentrating on the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes, where it is probable that Aristide Briand will disclose the French policy and at the same time make a bid to regain the confidence of America. One way in which he may do this is by advocating President Wilson's adaptation from the German proposal of "freedom of the seas," that is the abandonment of the blockade, so far as neutral shipping, carrying supplies to the enemy, is concerned.

In other words while France would prohibit all transit of supplies across land, which she controlled in time of war, she will demand freedom of the seas for this very purpose. Just whether American opinion would concur with Secretary Weeks after the inspection.

#### Delegates Blamed

France, It Is Said, Should Not Have Waited in Asserting Rights

PARIS, France (Monday)—Members of the French delegation should have lost no time in giving their views of the American plan for limitation of

naval armaments, it was declared by newspapers here today. "Pertinax," political editor of the "Echo de Paris," resented with indignation charges of imperialism and militarism against France, and referred bitterly to the conduct of England.

"Obviously the American program implied," he declared, "that all navies should be of the same type, and that the same ratio fixed for capital ships should apply to small units and submarines. Without waiting, we should have asserted our right to a navy built according to other conceptions. We postponed such action, contenting ourselves with answering present questions and taking every opportunity to flatter our trans-Atlantic friends, who were accepting everything given them at its face value.

"They were afterward astonished to find how our ideas were full of tricks and folds. Our leaders made the same mistake in 1919 in dealing with President Wilson, and were similarly accused of duplicity."

Mr. St. Brice, writing in the "Journal," was more bitter in his comment. "England won a magnificent game," he asserted, "and has succeeded in realizing a European hegemony such as no nation ever has known, and has thrown on France the suspicion of imperialism."

Alluding to the plan outlined by Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Conference, Mr. St. Brice remarked: "It is a joke to present it as a reaction against militarism, as the Hughes program simply results economically in the domination of the world by three great powers. France, with a colonial population of 70,000,000, must have an adequate navy to defend the sea routes. A navy is an essential condition to freedom, and would threaten only those who would wish to strike at that freedom."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Declaring that the Kansas miners are waging a "heroic fight against the power of state and federal governments," against organized Capital, against the Kansas Industrial Court and against the "misused power" of their own international union, Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers of America, answered a recent indictment of the Kansas miners by the executive board of the national body.

It was asserted by the national board in refusing an appeal from the Kansas miners for aid in their strike, that the strike was not against the orders of the international union. "Those who refuse to return to work," said the statement, "in direct violation of our contracts, are doing so in open, notorious, defiant, rebellious attitude against the mine workers' organization."

The Illinois branch of the union has been sending aid to the Kansas miners, and was attacked by the national board for its action. "It is illegal," said an injunction issued by J. L. Lewis, president of the International, "for the members of District 12 to pay \$1 per month assessment to support the Kansas strike. It is illegal to use money so collected in any manner to give aid or comfort to those how engaged in the illegal strike in Kansas, or in sustaining the dual union existing there."

Previous to this assessment, the Illinois miners gave the Kansas unions \$100,000 to fight the industrial court.

A referendum vote of the membership in this State is to be taken to decide whether the international union will be defied and the payment of the assessment continued.

The three-cornered controversy, according to Mr. Farrington, arose over confusion as to the mandates of the international. He understood that the international convention separated the local strikes at the Dean and Reliance mines from the general strike involving all the mine workers in Kansas, and acted only in regard to the hundred or so men at those two mines.

"The truth is," said Mr. Farrington, "that aside from the men at the Dean and Reliance mines, the Kansas mine workers are on strike because Howard and Dorchy were sent to jail for defying the Industrial Court Act, and no amount of fallacious argument and deceptive propaganda by President Lewis can shake or alter the fact."

"Yes, there is a dual organization in Kansas, but it was not set up by the Kansas miners. Instead, it was set up against their will by President Lewis and continued by the action of the international executive board."

FORMER FRENCH MINISTER CENSURED

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Mr. Vilgrain, French war time food administrator, is censured for alleged use of his official prestige to his own advantage in grain deals, in a report by a Chamber of Deputies commission.

The commission advises the government to demand that he pay into the public treasury 1,200,000 francs, which it declares was his share of the commission paid to the firm of Samuel Sanday & Co. of London for the purchase of Australian wheat for the French Government after he left office.

The commission's report asserts that Mr. Vilgrain was allied with the British firm while still in his official position as Undersecretary of the Ministry of Provisions.

A Paris dispatch on June 4, last, said that charges of malfeasance in office had been preferred by the French Government against Mr. Vilgrain, together with charges of illicit speculation against his father, Louis, and his brother, Marcel. He had previously been accused during a debate in the Chamber of Deputies of attempting to corner the French wheat market.

FARM PROBLEMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—The Public Service Commission has issued for 1922 a number of rules which will affect directly the operators of street trolley buses in this city. Among the new regulations are the following:

"Operation of buses in established order and not in a scramble for business. Carrying by each bus the Public Service Commissioner's permit number, which is to be painted on the vehicle.

EXPERTS VISIT MUSCLE SHOALS

FLORENCE, Alabama—C. C. Tinkler and Fred C. Hitchcock, officers of the Construction Company of North America, a San Francisco corporation, yesterday began an inspection of the government's nitrate plants and water-power sites at Muscle Shoals.

They announced that they would confer with Secretary Weeks after the inspection.

PHILIPPINE VETERANS ELECT

MANILA, Philippines Islands—Emilio Aguinaldo, former President of the Philippine Republic and leader of the Philippine insurrection, yesterday was elected president of the Philippine Veterans of the Revolution, succeeding Gen. Manuel Concepcion. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate, was elected honorary presi-

#### ILLINOIS MINERS DEFY UNION HEADS

President Farrington Declares Dual Organization in Kansas Is Not Miners' Choice—Lauds "Heroic Fight" of Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Declaring that the Kansas miners are waging a "heroic fight against the power of state and federal governments," against organized Capital, against the Kansas Industrial Court and against the "misused power" of their own international union, Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois branch of the United Mine Workers of America, answered a recent indictment of the Kansas miners by the executive board of the national body.

It was asserted by the national board in refusing an appeal from the Kansas miners for aid in their strike, that the strike was not against the orders of the international union.

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## CITY BANK REVIEWS ECONOMIC POSITION

New York Institution Says the Farmers of Europe Are Doing Well While Home Agriculture Is Handicapped by Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The disappointing conclusion upon submarine arrived at by the international Conference in Washington after the high hopes it had raised will not obscure its substantial achievements, according to a statement issued by the National City Bank of New York. Pointing out that although three years have passed since the signing of the armistice, the world is still far from the restoration of normal working conditions as well as from recovery from the losses of war, the statement goes on to say:

"In Europe much work has been done for the rebuilding or restoration of properties that were destroyed or suffered deterioration, and progress has been made in the reorganization of production. The railroads are in much better condition than in 1919, the coal mines have been in part restored and industry generally, so far as physical facilities are concerned, are now able to operate in a fairly efficient manner. Moreover, social conditions are in some respects notably improved. The revolutionary spirit has subsided, the people appear to be willing to work. The crops in Europe west of Russia were good in 1921, the agricultural class is doing well, and in most of the countries on the continent that class is very powerful in the governments and exercises a conservative influence."

### Serious Currency Situation

"The most serious feature of the European situation is the state of the currencies. The governments have been running upon a scale of expenditures ever since the war that they have been unable or unwilling to meet by taxation, and have resorted to currency issues to cover the deficits, until the position of some of them is critical. As yet the peoples are not sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the situation to support the governments in necessary measures of reform. There are unwillingness, both on the part of governments and peoples, to face the stern conditions of the time. Production is reduced, trade is demoralized, the resources of the peoples are diminished, and until these difficulties are overcome they must be met by adjustments in public and private expenditures."

"The fall of the German mark and notice from the German Government that it will not make the January reparations payment in full, has reopened the reparations question, which, of course, is the paramount issue in Europe. There are certain facts which must have consideration, whatever the judgment may be as to Germany's moral obligations. The state of world markets is not such as to make it possible for Germany to build up great export balances at this time, and as a matter of fact, Germany's imports have exceeded her exports during the past year."

### Prices Are Unbalanced

The principal factor in the depression in the United States is within the control of the American people, according to this authority, which says:

"It exists in the unbalanced relationship between the prices of farm and other primary products on the one hand, and the prices of manufactured goods, transportation service and various other products and services on the other hand."

### CALIFORNIA PLANS JUNIOR COLLEGES TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SANTA BARBARA, California—Will C. Wood, superintendent of public instruction and director of education for the State of California, at a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club here, outlined the new policy of this State in the matter of educational institutions above the grade of the high school.

Because of overcrowded conditions at the State University, it had been determined, he said, to offer the first two years of university work at 12 or 15 junior colleges scattered over the State and leave to the University of California the last years of college work and the professional courses. One of these institutions, Mr. Wood pointed out, is already in Santa Barbara, and steps are being taken to affiliate this, as well as the other junior colleges of the State, with the University of California, whereby credit would be given at the university for the work done at the junior colleges.

### NATIONAL PARK URGED AT FT. McHENRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Urging the establishment of a national park at Ft. McHenry, a committee of prominent Baltimore citizens issued a brochure which recites the historic events connected with this famous spot. The title of this brochure is "A Call to the People of America to Preserve to posterity the Birthplace of the Star-Spangled Banner, Ft. McHenry, which in 1814 Stood Firm Against the Invader and Delivered the Republic from Disaster."

The sentiment of patriotic organizations in Maryland has been strongly in favor of having the ancient fort, which was used as an emergency hospital during and after the recent war, made the center for a national park to be maintained at national expense. It is estimated that the cost of restoring the property would be approximately \$55,000, and the annual cost of maintenance \$7000.

## CONGRESS OUTLINES SESSION PROGRAM

### Important Measures Awaiting Action—Members Shaping Policies With Regard to Effect on Coming National Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When Congress reassembles today, after a recess just long enough for Administration leaders to sound out the sentiment of the country on domestic and foreign issues, legislation will be framed with a political eye looking to the congressional elections next November.

President Harding is to appear before Congress about the middle of the month, to make known his recommendations with regard to ship subsidy and the merchant marine in general, which is looming up as one of the most important domestic questions before the legislators.

With the budget naturally the first order of business before the House of Representatives, such questions as the tariff, the foreign debt and the proposed soldiers' bonus, which Congress would like to evade if political reasons can be devised, are among the chief matters for early consideration.

### Program Outlined

It is the hope of Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to wipe the slate clean of all appropriation measures by April 1, and he promises that the program shall run on schedule time. This would permit final passage of the bills before the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1.

Congress will adjourn today out of respect for Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, whose loss, it is said, will not interfere with the progress of work on the tariff bill. As it is, the tariff bill, involving a dispute between the committee and the Treasury Department on the American valuations plan, will hardly be reported to the Senate before the end of February.

Meanwhile the Senate has the foreign debt refunding bill, which the Administration wants postponed until after the arms Conference, and possibly until the proposed economic conference indicates its position with reference to the foreign debt.

Unfinished business in the House is the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which will be laid aside when the Treasury Department appropriation bill is presented tomorrow. It is probable that the anti-lynching bill will be sent back to committee for complete revision. A bonus for former service men, with a new taxing plan attached to it, is receiving the attention of Administration leaders in both houses, and hearings are to be arranged before the House Ways and Means Committee shortly.

### Proposed Bonus Tax

In connection with the bonus, the manner in which the revenue is to be raised is the chief bone of contention. Opposition faces the proposed sales tax as one method, while even more pronounced is the opposition to the recent proposal to levy a tax on beer and light wines.

The most disturbing issue to the Senate is the forthcoming vote to unseat Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, which is to come up on the fourth legislative day after Congress reassembles. Vindication of Mr. Newberry, it is recognized by Administration leaders, will be a severe blow at Republicans' chances in the coming elections. The outcome is close, but opponents of the Michigan Senator are claiming enough votes to unseat him.

Efforts will be made in the Senate to sidetrack, for the time being, the bill for reorganizing the Federal Reserve Board, to which there is pending an amendment providing for the appointment of a practical farmer as a member of the board. It has the support, of course, of the so-called agricultural bloc. The Panama Canal tolls bill is another measure which is being side-tracked indefinitely in the House.

Legislation will suspend in the Senate when President Harding lays before it the four-power Pacific treaty, and later other treaties resulting from the arms Conference. The fight on the Pacific treaty, to which clarifying reservations undoubtedly will be adopted, will be waged with an intensity that will make it necessary for the Administration to use all its influence to force its ratification.

It is impossible to state at this time that Congress will conclude its legislative labors. It will remain in session probably through the summer, until members feel compelled to go back home to repair their political fences.

### DAY IS DEDICATED TO CIVIC HERITAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Dedication of Grand Army Flag Day to appreciation and carrying forward of the civic heritage left by past generations is urged by Walter E. Ranger, State Commissioner of Education, in designating February 13 as flag day. The commissioner exhorts the boys and girls of the State to keep the day "with the same spirit of high purpose and devotion as has ever animated those who have cherished their country's honor and responded to her call in war or peace."

"Grand Army Flag Day," Mr. Ranger says, "looks toward the future, but our hopes for our country's future are brightened by the glories of her past. You are often told of the unsurpassed prosperity of this country and of the high place America holds among the nations of the world. We need to re-

## WIDE COOPERATION FOR PORTS NEEDED

### Chamber of Commerce Maritime Expert Describes Problems of New England Terminals—Rail Rates Discriminatory

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member that we owe all this to the wisdom and loyalty and heroism of patriots of the past. We need to learn and cherish the civic principles with which the republic was founded and whose fruition is the American Government and civilization of our time. Let us not forget in our schools that no political principle has so influenced the world as the Declaration of Independence and that the greatest heritage that has fallen to any single people in history is our federal Constitution. On these rest our liberties and past prosperity, and without them American free government would perish."

"Today our country calls to the school, whose flag is the Stars and Stripes, to cherish our civic heritage and perpetuate American ideals. The schools are making the twentieth century in the lives of children and youth. It is their mission to raise mankind to a higher level. May each citizen of the school learn reverence for law, give full measure of devotion to his country's good and have a vision of greater civic wealth."

"In place of the past practice of working for the improvement of business through the Port of Boston alone, the association chief explained, the Boston chamber now aims to bring together the interests of the New England coast ports. Cohesive legislative and commercial activity is found essential to balance like action by other geographically organized port groups. The first instance of this cooperation is found in contributions to retain counsel for the prosecution of the New England case against the railroad rate differential before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

### Railroad Problem

"The New England port problem is interwoven with the railroad problem of the section," Dr. Davis asserted. "Furthermore, the entire situation must be considered in its relation to the country as a whole. The properly balanced flow of exports and imports through the ports of the United States affects the entire nation—the consumer as well as the business man—and determines the general prosperity. Discriminatory and unfair rates overturn this balance. They threaten the economic stability of a part of the nation, which, in turn, reacts on the whole country."

"Wilbur Lakoe, of the law firm of Clark and LaRoe, retained to carry the case against the differential rates before the Interstate Commercial Commission, points out that New England has had a serious disadvantage for many years in the import and export freight rates on consignments originating in a large territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. No other ports on the Atlantic seaboard have such high rates. Before the government entered the shipping business steamship companies adjusted this by making up the difference, in large measure, through a lower water rate. This was made possible by reason of a day's advantage in time to Liverpool. No such allowance has been made by the Shipping Board.

### Competitive Position

"Montreal on the north has lower freight rates than the New England terminal. King Mumus held away in Philadelphia yesterday. At the head of one of the largest and most gorgeous Mummers' parades in the history of the city's unique New Year's spectacle, he marched between lines of cheering humanity, banked on both sides of Broad Street from Porter Street to Girard Avenue. For several hours during the parade Broad Street was transformed into a fairway of fantasy, mimicry and music."

"More than 11,000 persons, representing scores of New Year's clubs, took part in the pageant and incidentally competed for \$12,000 in prizes offered by the city and other thousands by business houses. There were fancy dressed clubs, the costumes of some of whose captains were reported to have cost many times as much as the amount of any prize they might win; comic clubs, whose antics furnished the spectators with much amusement; string bands of great variety, and scores of floats depicting events of historic as well as present interest."

### Havana Special

Direct Through Train to Havana

Leaves Penna. Terminal, New York, 9:15 A. M. Daily

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## UPHOLDING LAW IS THE CHALLENGE

Anti-Saloon League Leader  
Points Out Duty of Patriotic  
Citizens—Says They Should  
Back Officials Doing Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Doubtless the Republican Party, which dominates legislative action, will wish publicly to disclaim any sympathy with pre-meditated violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution of the United States and the laws enacted for its enforcement," said Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon a recent dinner of Republican leaders during which intoxicating liquor, served in an upper room to some of the guests, was seized by a prohibition enforcement officer.

The challenge to patriotic citizens today is to uphold law and order and those public officials who are trying to enforce the law," said Mr. Davis, in commenting upon the disposition of certain elements to criticize the official who made the raid. "The citizen who will accept the blessings of government—which alone are secured through the enforcement of law and then malign public officials and private citizens who uphold the Constitution and advocate the honest and impartial enforcement of law, is a slacker in civil life, the same as a man who would run from duty in time of war."

The selective draft recently applied in connection with the world war was a pronounced success, but there can be no such thing as selective observance and enforcement of law. No citizen can consistently demand the protection conferred by law upon his property rights and, at the same time, squat at and refuse to obey a law which is obnoxious to him.

If the wine-loving aristocrat claims the right to violate the constitutionally enacted laws prohibiting the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors how can he deny to another the right to violate the laws enacted for the protection of private property?

At this time has come when men occupying positions of prominence in social and political life should recognize their civic obligations and refuse longer to allow themselves to be placed in compromising positions. One year frequently of banquets, which are unaccompanied by disgraceful upper room festivities which result in gross intoxication on the part of men who claim to be good citizens. Apparently the responsible host forgets the essentials of good breeding and the hospitality and amiability many of his guests to extreme embarrassment. No law-abiding, self-respecting citizen enjoys such occasions and the publicity which sometimes results is a source of humiliation and shame to all concerned.

A prominent state official who recently was the impotent victim of misapplied hospitality told me, "said Mr. Davis, "that he should feel compelled in the future to decline all invitations to such banquets unless he could be positively assured that no liquor would be served either in the banquet hall or in any conveniently located upper room."

## MANITOBA IN NEED OF GREATER REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The noble problem of collecting taxes under laws which already are on the statute books of Manitoba and of levying additional taxes to increase the provincial revenue without arousing too great a measure of hostility faces the provincial government. At the last session of the Legislature, the government secured the passage of an amendment to the Corporations Taxation Act by which certain lines of business, hitherto untaxed, were obliged to pay a tax of 1 per cent on their net profits for the year. The amendment was drawn up after the business interests concerned had been consulted and their agreement to the proposed law had been obtained.

"We urge you to protect us from autocratic minorities that are attempting to dictate to us and wish to put unwelcome laws on our statute books. We have every confidence that you and the other men of Manitoba will save us from this unwarranted interference."

a solicitor has been appointed as legal advisor to the tax department.

As a partial solution of the problem of obtaining additional revenue, the government proposes to extend the Amusements Taxation Act to embrace charitable, educational and patriotic entertainments, which at present are exempt from tax liability.

The City Council of Winnipeg has announced its intention of resubmitting a bill for an income tax supplementary to be levied by the Dominion Government. The bill was introduced into the Legislature at the last session but was thrown out after a hard fight. It proposes that the provincial government levy an income tax upon the residents of Manitoba, the money to be turned over to the various municipalities for local expenditures.

## SHIPPARD-TOWNER BILL "DICTATORIAL"

Maryland Women's League  
Tells Measure "Vicious Type  
of Federal Aid"—Would Re-  
spond Compulsory Jury Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—The first step of a campaign opposed to certain phases of the legislative program outlined by more radical women's organizations is a letter of protest which has been sent to each member of the General Assembly of Maryland, by the Woman's Constitutional League of Maryland.

The letter, which is as follows, is signed by the president, Mrs. Reuben Ross Holloway:

"Our organization has been formed to maintain the rights that were given us by our fathers and to emphasize the fact that this nation can be an 'indestructible union' only so long as it is made up of 'indestructible states'; therefore, we feel that we must unite in order to protect ourselves against the powerful lobbies in Washington that exert pressure on Congress and cause them to disregard the will of the people. In our United States Constitution the general welfare clause has a limited meaning, and unless certain limitations are respected our whole system of government will break down and the chaos of Russia be substituted for it."

"We wish to call your attention to the Sheppard-Towner bill, which is the initial step that forces on the states the vicious type of federal aid whereby the federal government dictates how Maryland shall spend its own money, even looting our treasury for the benefit of so-called poorer states. This is done under the welfare clause and has no connection with those matters that have an inter-state significance. Dr. Caleb Layton of Delaware, in the House of Representatives, offered an amendment to the bill as follows:

"That no part of the federal appropriation hereby provided shall be used or available until the legislatures of 25 states shall, by act or resolution, signify their desire for the institution and continuance of the proposed service and shall have appropriated from state funds their respective quotas as herein indicated."

"The fact that this was not passed shows how, regardless, many representatives are of the basic rights of local self-government. We ask your aid in contesting the constitutionality of this bill, for we know you are desirous of protecting the interests of Maryland.

"We also wish to state that we are opposed to all so-called 'woman's legislation.' The interests of men and women are identical and we warn you against listening to a small group of women who claim that they speak for the women of this State and are demanding that women be forced into jury duty. The condition existing in California whereby women were compelled to serve at the Arbutus trial is a state of things that would be bitterly resented by the women of Maryland.

"We urge you to protect us from autocratic minorities that are attempting to dictate to us and wish to put unwelcome laws on our statute books. We have every confidence that you and the other men of Manitoba will save us from this unwarranted interference."

### ARCHEOLOGISTS ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BALTIMORE, Maryland—Dr. Ralph V. D. Magoffin, associate professor of history at the Johns Hopkins University, was elected president of the Archaeological Institute of America at the annual meeting of that body in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Charm of Pretty Lingerie  
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A superlative collection of dainty Undermuslins from America's foremost makers at January Prices that should make buying enjoyable. Pleasingly styled, prettily trimmed, and faultlessly made Nightgowns, Envelope Chemises, Corset Covers, Straight Chemises and Philippine Hand Embroidered Underwear.

THIRD FLOOR

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company  
KANSAS CITY

## IN CORAL GARDEN WONDERLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In the remote past, centuries before civilization knew of the existence of the Hawaiian archipelago, mighty volcanoes on those islands sent forth molten lava to flow its course seaward and there to solidify in great shelves extending in some places almost entirely around an island. Upon these lava shelves the minute coral organisms began their slow construction, and as the years rolled by and the volcanoes lost their fire, great masses

most part light in color, consisting principally of clumps and more extensive masses of white coral. At places this coral is so overgrown with seaweed that the entire submarine landscape is a dark green, slowly waving mass, like the top of a forest seen from high in the air, or a meadow in the wind. Aside from the green, or an occasional dark red occurring also in the seaweed, there is little color over the Waikiki reef, and where the water is deeper, say 20 feet and more, the seaweed is not so much in evidence, the bottom there being either of white sand or equally white coral.

Exploration through a glass is interesting, but as everybody going out

that it is both land-locked and reef-protected so that waves and general rough water are not to be contended with as they are at Waikiki. From the inner bay a journey of perhaps a mile toward the bay entrance takes one to the coral gardens. At Kaneohe are regular gasoline-propelled glass-bottomed boats in which one can go without donning a bathing suit, and where the "water glass" as extra equipment is not needed.

The submarine gardens of Kaneohe are much more colorful than those found at other places about the island. Here the coral has in many places a distinctly reddish tinge; the seaweed anchored to its coral base and swaying gently in the water currents, may

number of lynchings during 1921 to have been 65, a decrease of two from the 1920 figure. Two were women and six of the men were white, they say. Georgia and Mississippi lead with 13 each, Texas and Arkansas had six, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina five each and North Carolina four.

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION TO EXPAND

Former Ambassador Asks That  
All Elements of Population  
Join the Movement Promoting  
Good Will Between Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—All elements of the population of the United States are urged to take part in a program of country-wide expansion for the English-Speaking Union, initiated yesterday by a statement from John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and president of the union in this limited degree.

"Aroostook County naturally affords the most conspicuous field for such efforts," he says, "on account of its extensive area, and high average value of its farms per acre and the fluctuations in the yield and price of its principal product. To maintain the potato-growing industry in its present volume of activity requires a vast amount of working capital, which the farmer himself can furnish only in a limited degree.

"The typical Aroostook farmer owns extensive and valuable acres, but requires heavy advances to carry his operations through the season. If the yield is disappointing or the price low, these advances are not automatically liquidated, and he must be carried to another year.

"There is no reasonable doubt that this typical farmer is entitled to the credit he seeks. The fertility of his soil is unquestioned, and he owns or has substantial equity in his real estate. It would be difficult to imagine a series of catastrophes sufficient to destroy the value inherent in this splendid farming land.

"The land being the real basis of his credit, however, should be pledged to secure the credit, and the necessary funds should be advanced to the last possible degree from sources of long-time investment. The commercial banks should not bear the burden. In the nature of things only a limited proportion of their assets should be tied up in long-time investments, however, secure.

"The agricultural borrower should understand that his principal supply of borrowed capital should come from long-time sources and that the banks should be relied upon only for such short-time accommodations as are practically certain to be liquidated each season. Any other policy involved either unnecessary curtailment of operations or such extensive rediscounting and borrowing by commercial banks as to make them in effect branches of other institutions, instead of functioning normally and independently."

"Thus far the organization has been limited to the national headquarters, some half dozen really active branches, and a considerable membership scattered over the country but not organized locally. A program recently approved by the National Board of Directors includes the formation of vigorous state or regional branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the organization by these branches of local chapters in all leading cities and in rural districts as well. The chapter members will elect their own committees, these committees will elect the boards of governors of the branches, the boards of governors will elect a national council, and that body, meeting annually, will elect a board of directors to carry out the general program of the organization as a whole. Thus the society will be thoroughly democratic from bottom to top, and the membership fee will be kept low enough to admit any one who is in sympathy with the objects sought and desirous of helping in their fulfillment.

"We hope that all elements of the population of the United States will join hands in this movement of friendship. Though our population contains the blood of many races, the English language is our common tongue and unites our many racial elements in one nation. Speaking the English language, we share the same literature, and inevitably come to hold somewhat the same ideas and ideals as do the other English-speaking peoples. The English-Speaking Union takes for granted that the growth of friendship between the English-speaking peoples in no way implies or produces unfriendly relations between these peoples and those of other lands and tongues; but that, on the contrary, the growth of such friendship makes for reciprocal good will and lasting peace."

LYNCHINGS DECREASED BY TWO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its annual meeting yesterday, announced the



Down for The Christian Science Monitor

The palm-fringed shores of Hawaii

of coral grew and became a barrier reef about the island.

Upon the island of Oahu, where the city of Honolulu is situated, this combined action of lava and coral is most apparent, particularly within the great crescent-shaped bay upon the shores of which is Waikiki beach, and in Kaneohe bay on exactly the opposite side of the island from Honolulu. In these two bays—for that body of water within the curve, which starts at Diamond Head on the east and ends at Barber's Point on the west, is in reality a bay, though not generally so considered—the barrier reef has been built up to a considerable height, portions of it being visible at low tide, and is very extensive.

Waikiki is famous for its swimming and sun-riding, but few there are who know the place who have not spent pleasant hours in an outrigger canoe cruising about over those interesting coral formations. The outrigger canoe has no glass bottom, but this deficiency is made up by taking along what the Hawaiians term "water glass," which is nothing more nor less than the glass-bottom section of a boat, detached. To put it more clearly, the water glass is a box about a foot square with a water-tight glass bottom. By holding this box in the water, glass downward, the myriad ripples and wrinkles which disturb the surface of the water and make it impossible to get a clear view of the bottom, are ironed out, and the result is like looking through a thick but very clear glass.

Paddling out through the shallow, hawthorn waters, through a gap in the white ranks of breakers, a place is reached half a mile or more offshore where there are no combers, only long, gentle swells upon which the canoe rides with an easy rocking motion. Here the water glass is "unlimbered" and put over the side, and a long distance exploration of the bottom begins.

The explorer may at first find himself over deep water, so deep that the bottom is dark and indistinct, or perhaps entirely obscure. In such an event a short paddle shoreward will usually bring the canoe over a submarine precipice, presumably the outer edge of the lava shelf upon which the reef is built. Here the really interesting exploration begins. In the face of the cliff—for such it is, in fact—are caverns, their velvety black depths perhaps sheltering monsters of the deep.

Moving on shoreward over the submarine cliff, a new formation is seen through the glass. This is for the

dark red or rich purple, as well as green or brownish-green; even the fish, of which at times many are to be seen, are brightly colored like those in the aquarium at Honolulu. In fact those fish seen thus under natural conditions, serve in a way to verify what one sees in the aquarium and of which at times one is inclined to doubt the reality. Wonderful caverns and grottoes abound in the coral, and strange, castle-like structures with turret and tower from which fly gay streamers of seaweed. Again there may be forests of the wonderfully branched coral, these occurring at the deeper spots out of reach of the average diver; or a village, with branching seaweed for shade trees along its streets, may come into view beneath the boat. So fascinating is the ever-changing sea-bottom over the reef that one forgets the boat and for a time dwells in imagination in that fantastic country beneath the waves, awakening only when the journey is completed, the boat heads shoreward.

Other submarine gardens are found at Haleiwa, a little inlet on the northwestern coast of the island, but if seen after those at Kaneohe they are disappointing, being less extensive and much less colorful. Taken by themselves, however, they are both beautiful and fascinating; for no matter how many of these submarine wonderlands one may see, or how often visit them, their beauty and interest never lessen.

LYNCHINGS DECREASED BY TWO

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from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its annual meeting yesterday, announced the

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## FINANCES IS FARM PROBLEM

Maing Bank Commissioner Urges  
Application of Greater Practi-  
cal Cooperation for Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SKOWHEGAN, Maine—Greater practical cooperation on the problem of financing the legitimate requirements of the Maine farmer is urged by Fred R. Lawrence, state bank commissioner, who says that it is far from a satisfactory solution.

"Aroostook County naturally affords the most conspicuous field for such efforts," he says, "on account of its extensive area, and high average value of its farms per acre and the fluctuations in the yield and price of its principal product. To maintain the potato-growing industry in its present volume of activity requires a vast amount of working capital, which the farmer himself can furnish only in a limited degree.

"The typical Aroostook farmer owns extensive and valuable acres, but requires heavy advances to carry his operations through the season. If the yield is disappointing or the price low, these advances are not automatically liquidated, and he must be carried to another year.

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"The agricultural borrower should understand that his principal supply of borrowed capital should come from long-time sources and that the banks should be relied upon only for such short-time accommodations as are practically certain to be liquidated each season. Any other policy involved either unnecessary curtailment of operations or such extensive rediscounting and borrowing by commercial banks as to make them in effect branches of other institutions, instead of functioning normally and independently."

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"We hope that all elements of the population of the United States

## OPERATIONS SLOW UP IN MELILLA AREA

Spanish Advance Seems to Be Lagging and Campaign Against Rebels Reaches a Curious Stage of Intermittency

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELILLA, Morocco.—The military operations against the rebels in this quarter have reached a curious stage of intermittency, and, although it is strenuously denied that political events and discussions in Madrid have anything to do with the circumstances, the suspicion increases. There are, however, other and more or less dominating factors that may explain the fact that with the rebels still organized in large numbers, although less and less willing to continue the combat and more and more anxious to withdraw from the control of Abd el Krim, the Spanish advance now seems to lag somewhat. For one thing there is now no such definite objective as there has been in recent times, when each new forward movement was begun. Nador, Zeluan, Curugu, Mont Arrant and a few other landmarks, which will have become familiar by name to readers of The Christian Science Monitor and are important strategical points, have all fallen again into Spanish hands. The chief business ahead seems to be to bring all the rebels to submission in some regular manner, and that is a wide and general affair which cannot be exercised by military means alone.

There are indications that Abd el Krim is expecting another big fight in the neighborhood of Alhucemas. But another considerable factor in the situation is that this is the season of the heavy rains. In a short time they will cease, but while they last the conditions are such that it is better to avoid any operations that are not absolutely essential. Then, of course, after recent severe engagements the Spanish forces are gathering material and energy, and another consideration is that for a brief period General Damaso Berenguer, the High Commissioner, has gone to Madrid to confer with the government.

## Positions Fortified

However, the last operations have been highly successful, and they have indicated the enemy as being far less confident than he was not long ago. Three excellent positions along the river Kert were taken and fortified, leaving practically all of the right bank that matters in the hands of the Spanish forces. Timardit and Yazanen were two of the places that fell into Spanish hands at this stage. The attacking forces were then making for Ras Medua, which was regarded as the last stronghold of the Rifians in these parts, and the possession of which would give the Spaniards the whole of the line of the Kert and at the same time make their possession of Mount Gurui quite secure, this Ras Medua being the last place from which it might be occasioned any inconvenience. It was not surprising, therefore, to hear that the Rifians had determined to resist to the utmost at Ras Medua, but there came the further news that Abd el Krim found his forces much reduced in strength, and that he was having great difficulties with them.

## Abd el Krim's Forces

His army now consists of only two sections, one of which is camped at Sidi Mesand, and the other at Beni Sidel. It has been confirmed that he is himself at Beni Sidel, living among the tribesmen there, and that much of his time is spent in exhorting them to fight, a proposition which an increasingly large proportion of them are more and more inclined to resist. They give many reasons why they would rather retire to their homes, and stories of the great achievements being accomplished at the other end of the zone do not seem to influence them. What really matters most, as it appears, is that the booty days are over. The other night Abd el Krim, who for some time has been apprehensive of attacks upon his person, was shot by a Riffian who crept up to the house where the chief was sleeping. The attacker escaped, but the tribe to which he belonged is known, and Abd el Krim has given very strict instructions that he should be sought out and punished. Also at Aydir the chief has been on a mission of exhortation and encouragement, offering to send strong reinforcements to these parts, but the local tribesmen are reported to have regarded him and his words with weariness. The tribesmen of Beni Urriguel have been a great disappointment to him, for hardly any of them have entered into the combat.

A new inconvenience that Abd el Krim now suffers is the fact that he has to make his expeditions on horseback instead of in one or other of the two automobiles that he had, and which are the only two in the possession of the rebel Moors. How he came by them is not clear, but he obtained the services of a native of Algeria to work them, and they made a considerable difference to his arrangements. Now both have broken down, and, mechanics not being one of the strong points of these otherwise marvelously adaptable natives, they remain in that state.

## Mining Country Cleared

It is inevitable in the circumstances that all kinds of strange rumors should be in circulation concerning Abd el Krim, one of them being that he has been made a prisoner by other tribes, those of Beni Sidel, who are friendly to Spain, and that he is

## NEW TRADE CENTER IN PACIFIC LIKELY

Suva, Capital of the Fiji Islands, Plans to Vie With the Big Australian Ports in Point of Commercial Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—While Commonwealth and states plan together to send commercial agents to the ends of the earth to develop markets for a more productive and better settled Australia, on their own doorstep is little despised Suva in process of transformation from the Cinderella of the Fijis to the princess of the western Pacific.

A new dominion in the Pacific, formed of the British-owned islands, with herself as the center, and a centralization of Pacific Island trade, with herself as the prosperous commerce channel—such are the ambitions of the capital of the Fijis, lying five days from Sydney harbor. One of the principal stepping-stones to this trade supremacy is the Commonwealth's own line of cargo steamers, which are running a regular service from Suva to London and return, the Panama Canal enabling this to be done easily and quickly.

## Bananas Cause Crisis

If any onlooker had seriously suggested to Australian merchants that Suva's ambitions could challenge their supremacy in the near Pacific, the possibility would have been scoffed. The sudden emergence of the picturesque tropical outport as a factor in Australasian calculations has been due in large measure to the humble banana.

When the Australian Parliament listened to the banana-growing sirens of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland and clapped a duty on imported bananas, it forced Fiji to look for a new market, crystallized the energy and enterprise of merchants in Fiji, of whom many are Australians, and incensed Fijian opinion. The immediate result has been the practical stoppage of the import and export trade between the two countries, representing £1,000,000 a year, the enforced removal because of lack of cargo of the chief steamers running between Suva and Sydney, and a blow at the Pacific prestige of the Commonwealth.

Now Fiji's ambitions are soaring. Her merchants are profiting by the direct service to the United Kingdom kindly provided as a matter of business by their rival's own steamers and are aiming at making Suva the distributing center for the Samoan, Tongan and New Hebrides groups, as well as the produce-collecting agency for the copra, cotton and so forth, of those islands. From an imperial point of view it is more desirable that Suva should seize the opportunities neglected by Australia, than that the commercially aggressive policy of the Japanese and Dutch, not to mention the Americans, should have a clear course.

Australia has not translated its Monroe Doctrine into terms of commerce. The customs barriers, the port charges and vexatious regulations on transhipped copra, the recurrence of strikes and delays, with storage costs mounting, and the absence of manufacturing facilities for handling island produce—these have militated against Sydney's supremacy. The action of the shipping firm of Burns, Philip & Company, Limited, in practically cutting out Sydney after 40 years' connection, has been an undoubted encouragement to the energetic business men of Sydney. Moreover, the wages, accommodation and other conditions on Australian vessels have made competition difficult against such rivals as the Japanese. Sydney, also, is largely a transhipment port, while the American and Japanese vessels have a big consuming market back of them.

Suva Ads Swiftly

Suva has been swift to take advantage of the handicaps attendant upon the use of the rival port. Even in the proposed island federation the commercial goal is plainly visible. By means of a customs union between the islands, the merchants of Fiji would be able to direct trade into their own channels, and the judicious use of preference clauses in the new tariff would bind the new dominion commercially close to New Zealand, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

As an illustration of the progressive thought back of Suva's plans, it is only necessary to note that special oil mills have been established in Suva for the extraction of the coconut oil from copra, this oil being then used by the local soap works, which is aiming at a monopoly of the soap trade in the western Pacific. This provision of an outlet for the copra, which forms the chief export of the islands, will tend more and more to center trade in Suva. Without a direct line to British markets the traders of Fiji might still have had to depend upon Sydney, but here the island government has stepped in and is paying the Commonwealth government steamers a subsidy of £12,000 a year, or £1500 a

year, to be the main cause of trouble with the forests in Australia. While the members of the Forestry Commission in Victoria were pursuing the right path, and had the right idea, lack of security of tenure in the matter of government policy seriously detracted from the value of their endeavors. Finally Mr. Tiemann urged the replanting of denuded areas with softwoods.

DELEGATE FROM THE HAURAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The autonomous government of the Hauran has delegated Nasib Attache as its representative to the government of Damascus.

REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

UMBRELLAS Re-covered in Half an Hour.

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## ONE OF THE NECESSITIES IS UNDOUBTEDLY AN

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trip, for a direct cargo communication via Panama.

Among the leading public men of Suva is H. M. Scott, member of the Fiji Legislative Council and Mayor of Suva. Mr. Scott has been visiting the Commonwealth and giving his views frankly to the press. The fact that it was on Mr. Scott's motion that the Fijian Legislature approved the idea of a Western Pacific Confederation, with Suva as the center, made the visitor's criticisms of close interest.

Mr. Scott says that if the imperial government approves of the scheme for an island federation, one of the first steps will be a round-table conference between representatives of the various island groups.

"It would be difficult," explains the visitor, "to conceive more varied forms of government and control over the islands of the western Pacific than those that at present exist. In my opinion, if those islands, or some of them, were controlled under one head, it would lead to more coordination of effort, the ultimate aim which all of us have for the islands would be more likely to be brought about, and their government would be more satisfactory to everybody concerned. All these islands have the same problems to face; they have their labor difficulties and they have the same products. With the establishment of one form of government for the scattered island communities we would, I am sure, notice immediately the full and economic effect, and it would be of greater advantage to the residents of the islands. If the federation were brought about, the first step would be better communication, which is essential.

## The Larger Aspects.

"It has been suggested that we should begin by establishing a customs union in the Pacific, but in my opinion the beginnings or basis of any union or federation need not necessarily be limited to customs. But whatever is done, the main thing is to make a start, for such a movement must be to the advantage of ourselves and of the Empire as a whole in strengthening our possessions in these waters. There are larger aspects of the question which are causing island residents to think and think very seriously, regarding the need for common action."

Discussing with a representative of

The Sydney Morning Herald, "the very unfriendly attitude the Australian authorities assumed toward Fiji and all the other islands," the visitor said in effect, that Fijians have so long had to put up with "hostile" tariifs and irritating restrictions on their products, as well as strikes that have held up their steamers from time to time, that they have tired of Australian tactics. "It is not for me to question the wisdom of the Commonwealth Parliament in imposing the tremendously heavy duty on our bananas, for instance," Mr. Scott continued, "but do Australians realize that our people bought their goods where they sold their bananas?" Now they sell their bananas in New Zealand and they are purchasing their requirements there.

"The Australian chambers of commerce ought to be alive to the situation, and consider it from a broader aspect than apparently the Commonwealth Parliament considered it. Our trade with Australia was worth roughly £1,000,000 a year, and with New Zealand £250,000. But New Zealand's trade will show a big advance next year, and we feel that it is only her due, for she has always been neighborly, which is more than we can say of Australia."

"The feeling is growing in Fiji that we must strike out for ourselves. So we have established a direct service with England that cuts out Australia. Just before my departure from Suva the first steamer under the new contract left with 5000 tons of copra, and it will come back, also via Panama, full of goods from England. For example, it will bring £15,000 worth of machinery for our electric light plant in Suva. The last plant was purchased in Australia, but such is the resentment against Australia's treatment that this time we decided to import direct from the old country."

CHAMBER PROVIDES LECTURES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Recognizing the value of broad knowledge of commercial geography and foreign trade, as well as other allied subjects of international scope, the foreign trade committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is making available to educational institutions in the vicinity of Boston, lecturers on such subjects. The lectures will be given by manufacturers, business men, exporters, importers, salesmen, advertising men and others whose every-day work qualifies them to speak.

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From 1914 through 1918 the world, from a financial point of view, SPENT its savings and "WASTED" its labor. During and after the war there was great INFLATION and undue extravagance. The relations between the nations were broken and have not yet been readjusted. In this country there was an orgy of waste and extravagance.

The inevitable results have followed. Price bubbles have burst. Such commodities as sugar, rubber, copper, cotton and wool have shrunk more than one-half. Borrowers have been forced to sell. "Rich" people to protect their business have had to sell their securities. Prices of securities have shrunk from 25% to 50%.

BUT most of the inflation is "out." The nations of the world will undoubtedly, before many months, readjust their relations. Necessity is compelling economy instead of extravagance. Expansion has ceased. The time to buy is when other people must sell, for then the buyer best serves himself and the community.

Owing to "Forced Liquidation" Government bonds, municipal bonds and other sound securities are selling at below normal values; and we believe that,

For SMALL or LARGE INVESTORS WHO HAVE SAVED CASH,

### "The Bargain Counter" for Securities Is Now Open

There are three KINDS of CORPORATIONS whose Bonds and Stocks are especially attractive:

The Corporation which has not unduly expanded during these last years and which has NO FLOATING DEBT.

A prominent one is the

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION  
Having 95,000 Common stockholders

The Corporation whose long history shows that its EARNINGS are not only SUFFICIENT, but CONSTANT, through periods of depression or activity. A conspicuous example is the

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.  
Having 138,000 stockholders

The Railroad Company which, through its NATURAL ADVANTAGES and its GOOD MANAGEMENT, has maintained good earnings and freedom from floating debt. An instance is the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.  
Having 34,000 Common stockholders

There are many other properties which belong in some one of these three classes; we shall be glad to give information concerning them.

## Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Founded in 1865

January 3, 1921

Those expectations of ours have been, during the past year, justified in full.

Complete prosperity for the whole country will come only when Railroad and Taxation Matters have been rightly settled—But

We look forward to the coming year with hope and confidence that, on the whole, better things are in store. We base our hope and confidence upon two clear facts:

**FIRST:** The World has shown its unwillingness to be coerced by any nation. Our people will not permit coercing by any group.

**SECOND:** Our people are more and more inclined toward meeting disagreements of all kinds by efforts for mutual understanding.

The result of these two facts can be only beneficial. They create a FRAME OF MIND which should gradually beget confidence, a "Good Will" asset for the general situation.

There should follow less quarrelling, more steady work, more money saved, more courage by investors, more business, more general prosperity, first here and then the world over.

While extreme low prices have passed, the opportunity still exists for the careful investment of money in sound securities—in the Kinds of Securities which we recommended one year ago today—

*We shall be glad to advise such securities, upon your application, and to buy them for you*

## Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Founded in 1865

115 Devonshire Street, BOSTON

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18 Broad Street, NEW YORK

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Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., London

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## LONDON MARKETS AND DISARMAMENT

American Proposals Had a Profound Effect on Exchange With "Armament" Shares Naturally Reacting Sharply

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Whatever was the immediate impression made in political circles in Britain by the American proposals for the reduction of the fighting fleets of the world, there could be no doubt of their effect in the financial district of London. Remembering how previous disarmament conferences had dissolved in mists of aspirations and avowals which never materialized, the city, though yearning for a better outcome this time, was skeptical of any practical results from the Washington gathering. The doubt was the greater because, rightly or wrongly, American policy has become associated with idealism.

So when in place of a vote, which was the form in which the Hague conferences expressed their vague and generally equivocal adhesion to the fundamental of disarmament, Mr. Hughes presented a clean-cut and intelligible proposition, free from ambiguity, the effect was profound. It was even embarrassing; for when one called to see a prominent banker, who had promised to express himself on a definite matter of local financial importance, the immediate business of the moment had to take second place to the wonder of wonders—a great government had cut into the cancer of budgets, and of civilization.

## Effect of Naval Proposals

It would be a libel on the even-minded habits of city people to describe the reception of the Washington naval proposals as ecstatic, but the temptation to do so was strengthened by the little sordid, and yet execrable, consequences in certain directions. British Government stocks were already in good order, and the prospect of reduced expenditure on the navy helped them. But "armament" shares suffered sharply.

There are in the United Kingdom four industrial combinations which, from the point of view of naval construction, were minor powers. Each of them out of their own resources, or with little outside assistance, could turn out battleships complete. None of them made excessive profits, even in the days of the race for naval supremacy, for sufficient building was carried on in the Royal Dockyards to furnish a check on contract prices. During the war these great combinations rendered incalculable services to the allied powers. If henceforward their reinforcement of British naval armaments becomes superfluous, much of their capital outlay is sterilized.

None of them depended exclusively on warlike work, but their capacity in that line was their main distinction from purely mercantile shipbuilders and producers of constructional steel and the like. Since the war ended, all have striven to enlarge the peaceful lines of production, but the state of the world's markets has not been propitious, and at home the conservatism of the housewife has thwarted them. One of these firms turned one of its war-created establishments to the manufacture of sewing machines.

## Conservatism of Housewife

The attitude of the average British housewife is that she never heard of So-and-So's sewing machines, and she insists on buying a recognized make! And she insists even when her husband tells her that he has shares in So-and-So's, and wishes to help the family investment. If he has risked the inheritance in a bad investment, that is his affair, but she must have a trustworthy sewing machine. Poor paternalists!

It is regrettable that proposals so much to the liking of taxpayers and investors as a whole should entail loss on holders of the shares of the great armament companies and of the steel producers, who augmented the individual resources of the naval construction enterprises. Still there is compensation in sight, which is not always the case in parallel circumstances. The depression in armament and steel shares developed at a moment that was unfortunate for the industrial section of the London stock market.

Prices had reached a level that suggested to many the wisdom of averaging existing holdings, or of locking up low-priced shares for ultimate capital appreciation. That movement, which had not attained great dimensions, has been checked, but apparently not wholly extinguished, for here and there recoveries occur, and can only be attributed to the operations of adventurous individual buyers, for sentiment is still too subdued to bring about improvement in prices.

## Rubber Position Improving

In one or two of the minor markets that have long languished in neglect, there has been a revival of interest. The technical position in rubber, though not yet comfortable, shows signs of mending under the influence of fair purchases of the commodity, and this class of share has wakened up. The prevailing factors in these markets are professional men who are concerned in the commodities as well as in the shares. They are addicted to selling out their shareholdings at the first indication of awkward complications on the trade side.

When they resolve, therefore, the improvement is in sight, through reduction in output and stocks, their position may well, notwithstanding

but because smaller people soon follow their lead and enlarge the movement. But even with the offering of apparent opportunities for ultimate profit in these limited markets, and with the South African gold-mining market relieved of the menace of labor troubles, the public is not easily led back to speculative paths.

Investments of the first class absorb nearly all the money there is available. New issues of this type are taken up at once. The Port of London Authority offered \$2,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds at 96 one morning, and within an hour of the opening of the lists, they were closed to prevent an overwhelming subscription. The amount is small in relation to the still great absorptive power of the British investor, but the aggregate of such issues which have lately been digested is far from insignificant.

## Turnover in War Loans

Concurrently the turnover in war loans, and the like has been continuous and expanding. Yet in spite of the lowering of the bank rate from 7 to 5 per cent, quotations of British Government securities are, with one or two exceptions, attributable to near maturity, still well below the best levels attained last year, though also well above the lowest.

A first step toward realizing the policy of "grouping" embodied in the recent Railways Act, has been taken by the approval of the shareholders of the London & North Western and Lancashire & Yorkshire railways of amalgamation between the two. In point of fact, the fusion was determined on before the government made grouping obligatory, but the agreement was valuable as evidence that the railways themselves were in advance of political and public opinion in believing that amalgamation is necessary in the interest of economy.

The arrangement of terms for the exchange of stocks presented no real difficulties, for though both companies have their capital divided up into a considerable variety of categories, there was sufficient resemblance between the classes of stocks to make exchange fairly simple, only a few makeweights being necessary to adjust the equities.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Australia's custom's revenue is now showing the effects of the period of restriction which followed the excessive importing. The revenue from this source of the first four months of the present financial year, £8,277,672, is about £2,500,000 less than for the corresponding period of last year. For last October the customs revenue was £2,925,717, a decrease of £304,946, compared with the same month in the preceding years.

The stretch of land from Rakvere (Wesenberg) to Narva (Estonia) over 50 miles long and six and two-thirds miles wide, which contains seemingly inexhaustible deposits of oil shale, estimated at 1,500,000,000 tons, has been the center of great interest on the part of the Estonian Government, which sees in it a potential natural resource of great value to the country, according to a report to the United States Commerce Department.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, which recently acquired the Baltimore plants of the Baltimore Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Company, will pay for the plants \$2,750,000 in 15-year 5 1/4 per cent bonds secured by a mortgage on the property and guaranteed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The City of Osaka, Japan, has voted to spend more than 1,100,000 yen for the improvement of its streets during the fiscal year 1921-22, according to the Japan Advertiser. Many of the narrow streets are to be expanded to a width of 36 feet and paved with wooden blocks. A large proportion of this work is already under way.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS DURING NOVEMBER

NEW YORK, New York.—If the same proportion of changes are shown by earnings of all the railroads of the United States for November as are shown by the first 33 whose reports have been received, gross revenues for the month will aggregate \$452,000,000, a decrease of \$132,000,000, 22.5 per cent, from November, 1920. Gross earnings for October of this year were \$535,000,000, or \$76,000,000 more than here indicated for November. This decline is partly reasonable. Net earnings, judging from the reports at hand, should aggregate about \$66,000,000 for November, compared with a little more than \$105,000,000 for October, \$87,174,000 for September, and \$90,200,000 for August.

Gross revenues and net operating income for 38 roads make in the aggregate the following comparison with the same month of last year:

November, 1921	November, 1920
Gross revenue, \$21,282,215	\$27,427,503
Net operating income, \$0,746,488	\$0,265,675
Gross revenue, Dec. 1st, 505,284	22.0%
Net operating income, Inc. 4,480,323	17.0%

In November, 1920, the higher freight and passenger rates were in effect, higher on the whole than are now applicable. Wage scales were on the top level established by the Labor Board in the decision of July of that year. Traffic had fallen off somewhat more than seasonably after the heavy movement of September and early October, but nothing like as much as it declined in the succeeding three or four months.

## CAR LOADINGS DECLINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The car service division of the American Railway Association reports 727,002 cars loaded during the week ended December 17, compared with 742,926 cars in the previous week and a reduction of 75,924 cars compared with the same week last year and 78,781 cars from the same week in 1919.

## FRENCH FINANCIAL SITUATION VIEWED

Cheaper Money Not Yet in Sight Declares Minister in Opposing Reduction of Credit for Service of the Floating Debt

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Though money is still plentiful, cheaper money is not yet in sight, according to an announcement made by Finance Minister Doumer in opposing in the Chamber a reduction of the credit of 3,500,000,000 francs for service of the floating debt.

The aim of the proposed reduction was to bring down the interest on National Defense Bonds by 1/4 per cent—at present they pay 5 per cent. The Minister, while stating that the rate would sooner or later be reduced, declared the moment for so doing must depend on general money conditions and, as a result the amendment was defeated. So long as the rate remains at 5 per cent the Bank of France cannot lower its own rate below 5 1/4 per cent, because, allowing for bankers' commissions, that rate is level with the rate of one-year bonds with three months

in run.

The government's delay in taking steps to save the Treasury half a million in interest is interpreted as signifying its intention to remain in the market as chief borrower at whatever price, and seeing the poor outlook for repayment payments, it is hard to see how it can avoid doing so. It fears that by lowering the rate on Defense Bonds, of which over 60,000,000 francs worth are outstanding, foreign holdings of the same, amounting to 12,000,000,000, might be withdrawn and the French public be discouraged, if not frightened away. In some quarters these fears are believed to be idle and maintenance of present rates is considered injurious to private enterprise.

## Consolidation Possible

But if money is not withdrawn from the national bonds, it cannot benefit private financing. Probably the government has it in mind to consolidate a large portion of the floating debt before reducing the interest on the same and thinks that until the business recovery is much more marked, no great harm is done to private enterprise by the present rate.

The Bourse was somewhat disappointed by the Minister's announcement, but nevertheless continues to display more strength than for many weeks past. It is believed to be real strength based on the increasing signs of industrial revival, and though dealings are still limited, they tend to broaden. The year promises to end hopefully despite the obscurity of the reparations situation.

Rentals have varied little, the three per cents hovering around 55. The banks have been losing a little of their recent gain but are still strong. A noteworthy development has been the demand for rails. This is due to the coming into operation with the New Year of the new scheme of control which embraces the six big French systems. Henceforth a common fund will absorb all profits in excess of what is required for dividends and bear all losses where a railway is unable to meet its charges.

But an ingenious arrangement offers promise of higher yield on the stocks of lines which are able to point to reduced operating costs and increased receipts per mile. Lyon and Nord are in special favor.

## Improving Exchanges

Improving exchanges have depressed most of the foreign list, but there are exceptions in Ottomans and Russians. Unified Turks stand at about 39, Ottomans at 670; re-newed hopes of reconstruction in Russia are answerable for Bakus at 229. Consolidated at 22 and 1906 5 1/4 per cent bonds secured by a mortgage on the property and guaranteed by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

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## ITALIAN BANKING SITUATION BETTER

ROME, Italy.—There are indications that the Italian financial situation is improving and that there will be no panic. Hopes are now held out that the Banca Italiana di Sconto to be suspended Thursday owing 4,000,000 lire, may be rescued through joint government and private assistance. It is officially denied that the government intends to inflate the currency.

Premier Bonomi, addressing the Senate, stated the government had overlooked nothing that would enable Banca Italiana di Sconto to fulfill its obligations, but owing to withdrawal of a large amount of deposits a moratorium became advisable. In reassuring the Senate as to the situation, he pointed out that the majority of banking institutions were most prosperous, and concluded by declaring that the only thing needed to weather the crisis was confidence.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERALS

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The mineral production of British Columbia for 1921 is estimated at \$24,553,909, which is divided as follows: Gold, \$2,411,020; silver, \$1,521,845; copper, \$3,720,000; lead, \$1,754,400; zinc, \$1,723,500; coal, \$1,132,644; miscellaneous mineral, \$200,000; and building material, \$1,778,300.

## SOME RECOVERY IN NEW YORK MARKET

Last Week's Activity and Firmness Is Regarded as Encouraging Indication for New Year

NEW YORK, New York.—The last week of 1921 on the stock exchange saw a substantial recovery from the reactionary tendencies that had been prevailing for nearly a month. Amid fairly active trading gains were registered by the majority of stocks, the closing day being particularly strong. The average price of 20 industrial stocks advanced from 79.31 December 23 to 80.80 December 30, while during the same period rails moved up from 73.30 to 73.86 and coppers from 30.73 to 31.48.

Last week's activity and firmness were an encouraging indication for the new year. The daily volume of business for the past two months has averaged 700,000 shares. Oil and equipments assumed a prominent place in the week's trading, while there was a slight strengthening of the copper following the news that certain companies were planning soon to resume operations on a limited basis. Substantial reactions were naturally registered in some instances as the result of sales made to establish tax losses.

Wall Street views the passing of 1921 with few regrets, but looks hopefully to the future, although realizing that the new year will put the country to even a greater test of its resources and stability. Leaders of industry and finance emphasize their belief that return to normal conditions cannot be accomplished until everybody settles down to earnest work, economy and saving. For the most part, those who hold the purse strings and control the country's important industrial enterprises believe that the United States is destined to grow as a world power.

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending December 31, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

Sales	High	Low	Last
17,100 Ajax Rubber	17%	15 1/2%	17 1/2%
11,800 All Chem	58%	56%	57 1/2%
11,800 All Chalm	39%	37 1/2%	39 1/2%
7,800 Am Agr C	31%	29	31 1/4%
6,800 Am Bosch	36%	33 1/2%	33 1/2%
17,200 Am Car & Foundry	34%	31 1/2%	34 1/2%
2,000 Am Car & Foundry	14	13	13 1/2%
5,600 Am Ice	83%	77	82 1/2%
18,400 Am Int C	43	40 1/2%	41 1/2%
4,500 Am Locom	110%	103 1/2%	108 1/2%
13,900 Am Smet	64%	44	45 1/2%
42,700 Am Sugar	57	51	56 1/2%
14,000 Am T & Tel	115%	113 1/2%	114 1/2%
18,000 Am Tel & Tel	31%	29 1/2%	30 1/2%
37,000 Anadarko	50%	49 1/2%	49 1/2%
6,400 Atchison	93%	91 1/2%	92 1/2%
15,500 At Gulf	33%	30 1/2%	31 1/2%
94,200 Baldwin	100%	96	98 1/2%
12,300 Balt & Ohio	35%	34	34 1/2%
12,400 Beth St B	58%	56 1/2%	56 1/2%
6,300 Can Pac	121%	119 1/2%	120 1/2%
5,700 Cent Leather	31%	30 1/2%	30 1/2%
18,000 C M & St P	60%	58 1/2%	59 1/2%
5,200 Chic N West	64	61 1/2%	62 1/2%
11,300 C R I & Pac	32%	31 1/2%	31 1/2%
19,000 Corp Prod	98%	95 1/2%	96 1/2%
9,500 Crucible	67%	65	65 1/2%
27,000 Cub Am Sug	15%	13	15 1/2%
23,700 Cuba Cane pf d	18%	16 1/2%	18 1/2%
18,000 Del St & W	100%	97 1/2%	98 1/2%
15,200 Del Johnson	79%	78 1/2%	79 1/2%
15,200 Erie	10%	10	10 1/2%
22,000 Famous Play	75%	74 1/2%	75 1/2%
42,500 Gen Asphalt	67%	64 1/2%	65 1/2%
2,600 Gen Elec	140%	139 1/2%	139 1/2%
24,400 Gen Motors	10%	9 1/2%	9 1/2%
4,900 Gen Mot 6%	72%	69 1/2%	69 1/2%
4,000 Gen Mot 12%	37%	35 1/2%	36 1/2%
4,000 Gt Nor Gas			

## DISSOLUTION OF ENTENTE SOUGHT

French Demand for Abandonment of the System Which Has Prevailed Hitherto May Have Serious Consequences

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS.—In France as in England there have lately been heard serious demands for the dissolution of the entente which has united the two Channel countries for so long and which served France so well during the war. It cannot be denied that the sentiment on both sides is turning more and more toward independent action. There are publicists in France who never cease to ask for what they call autonomy in foreign affairs. They believe that England has checked and hampered France in the pursuance of what they describe as her true national policy. They want a free hand, and Mr. Briand in the Senate, in spite of his previous warnings that at all costs the entente should be preserved, appeared to adopt to some extent this view.

At the same time the British newspapers which have hitherto refrained from responding to the undoubtedly provocation of France, have suddenly come to the same conclusion and declared in terms which cannot be misunderstood the necessity for denouncing the entente.

Now this opens up serious possibilities. So far as European politics are concerned the abandonment of the system which has prevailed hitherto will have serious consequences which perhaps some of those who advocate the complete separation of France and England do not foresee.

### INTEREST DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED

After the war it might have been hoped that France and England would pursue a common policy. The truth however, has to be faced: the interests of the two countries are diametrically opposed. It is not in one part of the world alone, it is everywhere that England and France come into conflict. They are in conflict in Hungary, in Austria, in Italy, in Russia, in Greece, in Turkey, in Mesopotamia; it would be difficult to say where they are not in conflict. Everybody has seen this growing divergence and it is perfectly obvious, it cannot continue. In one sense or another it has now to be decided whether France and England shall become loyal rivals or shall frame a common policy which they will observe. For it is noted that it would be better for them to be loyal rivals than to be always engaged in a diplomatic war within the entente.

The pretense that they consult each other when they do not consult each other, the pretense that they are in accord when they are not in accord, the shifts and intrigues, the attempts to outwit each other, are undoubtedly mischievous, and yet if it is mischievous for a false entente to continue, it is equally mischievous for the two countries to work openly against each other. The problem of their relations is becoming acute. Something must be decided and that speedily. It would be easy for the writer to give any number of instances of bad feeling that exist in France owing to the fact that Frenchmen believe that everywhere it is England who is thwarting them.

**Causes of Friction**  
Every day this feeling becomes more intense. Every day the differences become more apparent. Three things lately brought the quarrel to a head. There was first the separate framing by France of the Wiesbaden accord which contracted out of the Treaty and benefited France at the expense of England and the other Allies. In this particular case England would undoubtedly be prepared to overlook the fact that France had stolen a march on her, for it so happened that the Wiesbaden accord fits in with British policy. England is desirous of any peaceful settlement with Germany and would be ready enough to waive her own claims for the sake of genuine peace. But, nevertheless, she disliked and resented very much the methods that France adopted and the Wiesbaden accord was chiefly opposed on tactical grounds.

There was, second, the Angora treaty. Now, in the case of the Angora treaty there is no doubt that France stole a march on England, and, moreover, issued a direct challenge to British policy in the Near East. England is emphatically not friendly to the treacherous Turk. England, in spite of the change of régime in Greece, thought it her duty on the whole to support Greek claims and not to play a purely opportunist game. England also wished to fulfill her pledges to the Arabs. But France, having acquired Syria, having obtained certain rights in Cilicia, put her money—to use a common phrase in diplomacy—on the Turkish horse. It is unnecessary here to inquire into all her motives. It is sufficient to note that the effect was to exalt Angora at the expense of Constantinople, where the British have a firm footing, and to desert the Greeks and to put in some jeopardy the Christians of Anatolia for the sake of immediate material advantages.

There was, thirdly, the attitude of France on the submarine question. Probably this aroused the ire of England more than anything else did. It is perfectly grotesque to suppose that France can build a large submarine fleet. But the menace was held by England to be there. The invasion struck England as terrible. No one supposed that a war between England and France is a possibility, but, nevertheless, here was another plank, and it was a pin-prick that went deep. If France really means to construct a large submarine fleet, the navy ministry of Washington would be wonderingly amazed. But the writer does not believe that France

has the smallest wish to build. Somebody threw out this phrase about "weapon of the weak," and it happened to please certain politicians. **England Awakened**

These three things taken together suddenly awakened England from her apathy, and, after regarding the continuous insults of the French press for two years with good-humored equanimity, English journals actually began to declare flatly that the entente had served its purpose, was at an end, and should not be renewed, that France could not be treated as an equal, that British policy must be in no way dependent on French policy, and that France, instead of being the outpost of civilization in Europe, threatened by her implacability toward Germany to destroy civilization in Europe.

The French read these astounding expressions with genuine astonishment. They had never dreamt that any real retribution would ever be made. They had only been half in earnest when they rallied against England. It is true that many of the French have protested that the entente prevents them from executing their national policy—but these Frenchmen are those who believe that the only course to take with Germany is to invade the Ruhr and to strive for the dislocation of the Reich. They are the Frenchmen who regret that the left bank of the Rhine was not given to them by the Paris Peace Conference. They want a free hand, and Mr. Briand in the Senate, in spite of his previous warnings that at all costs the entente should be preserved, appeared to adopt to some extent this view.

At the same time the British newspapers which have hitherto refrained from responding to the undoubtedly provocation of France, have suddenly come to the same conclusion and declared in terms which cannot be misunderstood the necessity for denouncing the entente.

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If France really means to construct a large submarine fleet, the navy ministry of Washington would be wonderingly amazed. But the writer does not believe that France

has forgotten when French eagerness to obtain at all costs money from Germany is deprecated. It is all very well to declare that Germany cannot pay, but if Germany does not pay how are the needs of France to be met? From the beginning not only France but the Allies in general asserted and believed that Germany would pay. The French fiscal system has been founded upon that belief. If these foundations are knocked away it is obvious that France is left in the air.

It is easy for those who are not directly interested in France to, or are interested in another sense, to come to the conclusion that claims on Germany may be abandoned or a moratorium granted or a reduction made or some other plan which would postpone the payments to the Allies adopted. It is easy for these other countries to accuse France of being intransigent and to threaten to break with her. But it would assuredly be better that they should realize that independent action by both France and England would cancel out, and would leave both policies unfulfilled. So that the entente is necessary and the conversion of France more desirable than her repudiation. It is a mere matter of common justice, if France was misled by her Allies into looking exclusively to Germany for her restoration after a war fought in common, now to do what should have been done at the beginning—namely, to study some large scheme of comprehensive adjustment as between the Allies.

Up to the war, agreement was impossible, and force alone had to be relied upon, Great Britain's margin of necessary superiority being judged from time to time at from two or three to one, to 10 to six in the case of Germany before the war. It shall not be forgotten, however, that even with this superiority, Great Britain was brought recently to the verge of starvation and thus almost to her knees.

**Consequences of Rivalry**  
The conditions now have entirely altered. Nations have recognized the disastrous and almost inevitable consequences of competitive armaments, all the more unthinkable when the two leading naval powers are kindred and friendly by heredity and instinct, and the Conference at Washington is meeting in the endeavor to produce such understanding and agreement on outstanding international problems as will render a general acceptance of limitation of armaments both feasible and practical.

Agreement can only be reached by good will, sincerity and frank and open understanding without reservation, between the nations. As the American Ambassador has said recently, the Conference is an ordeal not of battle but of faith; that the way to disarm is to disarm, and that if the United States and Great Britain cannot act in unison now, there is little reason to believe they ever can. It is an unarguable fact that the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and indeed between all the nations of the world, can never be the same after the Conference as before, whether agreement is reached or not, therefore it must succeed.

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It is true that precautions are being taken by the police to deal promptly with any disturbances and there have been rumors of the acquisition of arms and ammunition through Tripoli, rumors which have since been contradicted by the Italian authorities, but there is very little if any indication that the Egyptians as a whole are dissatisfied with the apparent failure of the delegation's mission. The fact that after the announcement of the rupture of negotiations the Bourse should have shown a much stronger tone, especially in respect to shares of European companies connected with agriculture, may meet in a larger measure the alarmists' search for explanations of the country's tranquillity.

The Egyptian, generally speaking, is a practical level-headed man and should be appreciating how significant this result of the conclusion that British influence will not at the present be entirely withdrawn from the country. However, it is known that politicians, whether Adlyites or Zaghloulites, have been wisely urging their partisans to maintain perfect order so that no excuse for strengthening the British military control may be occasioned. Actually, all interest in such matters—and it is believed they are far less numerous than the politicians would have the world believe—are awaiting the publication of the British terms and of the delegation's note commenting upon them, which is promised within a few days, though it is probable that the contents will differ but little from the summaries submitted by the numerous correspondents who accompanied the delegation to London.

It is understood that Adly Yeghen Pasha, the Premier, has requested that no demonstration should take place on the delegation's return in the first or second week in December. Already Hussein Rusdi Pasha, the Vice-President, has arrived, and as his reception was extremely quiet and orderly there is good reason to hope that the Premier's wishes will be strictly respected. There is little doubt that the government's prestige has recently been growing, in spite of the strenuous attacks of the Zaghloulites.

Even in her accepted policy of equality with the United States, she has, assuming the continued predominance of the capital ship, already given away that one factor, supremacy at sea, on which only, if force alone be relied upon, with agreement, the security of this Empire and its vast sea communications can be based. Finally, if agreement be reached as to limitation between all the nations affected, then it would be obvious folly to fix the general standard of naval force to be maintained above what is actually essential, having regard to the shocking financial situation and distress throughout the world.

The executive council of the Navy League has based its recent action on its earnest desire for the success of the present appeal to common sense, understanding and agreement, and can have no part with those who persist in an attitude which renders a successful outcome of the coming Conference more difficult.

This circumstance should never be

## MEETING OF THE WAYS FOR BRITAIN

Security Based on Unrestricted Naval Force to Be Displaced by Good Will and Understanding Among the Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, ENGLAND.—Perhaps the instinct of self-preservation which strikes deepest to the hearts of British peoples throughout the Commonwealth is that its very existence depends upon the security of its sea communications, and this instinct is time after time been intensified by the fact that the British Navy alone has stood between this country and destruction—between the Empire and disintegration. Such security can only be assured in two ways, either by unrestricted force on the part of Great Britain or by good will and understanding among the nations, which renders universal limitation of armaments feasible.

Up to the war, agreement was impossible, and force alone had to be relied upon, Great Britain's margin of necessary superiority being judged from time to time at from two or three to one, to 10 to six in the case of Germany before the war. It shall not be forgotten, however, that even with this superiority, Great Britain was brought recently to the verge of starvation and thus almost to her knees.

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This circumstance should never be

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Manager

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Large outside Rooms and Bath for two  
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## TORONTO WINS HOCKEY MATCH

Defeats the Boston Athletic Association in a Fast and Clean Game by 4 Goals to 2

Special for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Playing some of the fastest and cleanest hockey games seen in the Boston Arena in some time, the University of Toronto varsity team, the world's amateur champions, defeated the Boston Athletic Association by a score of 4 to 2. The game started at a terrific pace and with the exception of a few minutes toward the last part of the first period there was little letup. Both teams made numerous substitutions.

The ice was very fast and favored the Canadians, who were not only very fast on their skates but handled their sticks brilliantly. William Carson, at center, was the star of the visiting team. He was very fast and dodged skillfully. Captain Langtry played a brilliant game at goal for the winners.

For the Boston Athletic Association, Alexander Bright, the former Harvard player, played brilliantly as did E. L. Bigelow, captain of last year's Harvard team, and George Percy, another former Harvard hockey captain. C. S. Stillman, substitute goal for Harvard last year, played that position for Boston Athletic Association, and made some remarkable stops.

At the start of the first period both teams carried the puck up and down the rink. In the first part of the period neither team had any advantage and both sides were making long shots at the opponent's net. About the middle of the period, Toronto carried the puck down toward the Boston Athletic Association goal and, after penetrating the outer defense, Ramsey shot the first goal of the game. It was also the only goal of the period.

The second period found both teams skating hard and each made two goals. Ramsey and Carson scored for Toronto with Percy and Bigelow scoring for B. A. A. The goal made by Carson was the best individual effort of the game as he took the puck on his side of the rink and carried it through the entire B. A. A. defense by fast skating and brilliant dodging.

The third period was hard fought. About a third through the period Carson made his second goal by a brilliant individual effort and it was the last score of the match. Tonight Toronto will play the Harvard varsity team. The summary:

TORONTO BOSTON A. A.  
Wright, Evans, Iw., rw., Percy, McCarthy, Carson, c., Hutchinson, Rice, Westman, Evans, Hudson, rw., Bigelow, McCarthy, Ramsey, Id., rd., Bright, Brown, Sullivan, rd., Id., Stubbs, Doty, Langtry, g., rd., St. John, g., St. John, Score—University of Toronto 4, Boston Athletic Association 2. Goals—Ramsey 2, Carson 2 for Toronto; Percy, Bigelow 1. Referees—Meany, Sullivan and Roque. Time—Three 15m. periods.

## CANADIENS DEFEAT ST. PATRICKS, 5 TO 3

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE  
Won Lost P.C.  
St. Patricks ..... 2 2 .000  
Ottawa ..... 2 1 .000  
Canadiens ..... 2 3 .400  
Hamilton ..... 1 4 .200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—St. Patricks of Toronto were unable to hold their 3 to 1 lead over the Canadiens at Montreal Saturday night and the Frenchmen, showing a burst of their former greatness, ran in four goals in the last period while St. Patricks could only score one, the game ending 5 to 3 in favor of the Canadiens.

The game was one of the best exhibitions of hockey witnessed in Montreal in some time and was witnessed by an unusually large crowd. The game was featured by remarkable goal keeping exhibitions by Veniza and Roach, the work of the latter in the opening period being brilliant, he stopping them from all angles and holding the Canadiens scoreless. The summary:

CANADIENS ST. PATRICKS  
Berlinguette, Boucher, Iw., rw., Dye, Smith, Lalonde, Couture, c., c. Denness, Randall, Bell, Pirie, r., w., Noble, Amy, Corneau, G., rd., St. John, g., St. John, Score—Canadiens 5, St. Patricks 3. Goals—Cleghorn, 2, Lalonde, Boucher for Canadiens; Dye, Cameron, Denness for St. Patricks. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—Three 15m. periods.

## TORONTO GRANITES WIN CLOSE CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KITCHENER, Ontario—Granites of Toronto came out a 2 to 1 winner over Kitchener in the opening game of the Ontario Hockey Association championship race. There was never a harder fought game played in this city, the checking being close and strenuous throughout. The victory of the Granites was due to their being a better-balanced team, brilliant goal-tending on the part of Clyde Mitchell, a newcomer to the senior ranks, and better condition.

The two teams started out fast from the start, but it was 12 minutes before a goal was scored for Granites. Watson drove in the second goal. Merrick for Kitchener got the only goal in the second period and Fox counted one for the Granites in the last.

Macros and Fox played a great game on the defense for Granites. The summary:

and Argett, Watson and Smith were an effective front line. Hiller, Box and Hillman did all the offensive work for Kitchener and also a great part of that on the defense. The summary:

GRANITES KITCHENER  
Watson, Sullivan, Iw. .... rw. Box  
Argett, c. .... c. Hiller  
Smith, McCaffery, rw. .... Iw. Hillman  
Muirhead, Id. .... rd. Trushnikoff, Kargos  
Fox, McCaffery, rd. .... Id. Merrick  
Mitchell, g. .... g. Hainsworth  
Score—Granites 2, Kitchener 1. Goals—  
Argett, Watson, Fox for Granites; Merrick for Kitchener. Referee—Percy Lessuer. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Joseph Moore Wins Middle Atlantic States Races With Total of 100 Points at Newburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, New York—Joseph Moore of New York won the Middle Atlantic States speed skating championship here yesterday afternoon with a total of 100 points. Paul Forzman of the Tremont Skating Club was second with 50 points, and Leslie Boyd of Lake Placid third with 40 points. Moore won the 440 and 880-yard championships and finished second to Boyd in the mile and second to Forzman in the 220. His carelessness lost him the mile, for nearing the tape with a comfortable lead he looked around just in time to see Boyd flash by him and lead him out by an inch.

Moore also won the three-mile race for the J. F. Donaghue Memorial Trophy, which did not figure in points for the championship. In the race 58 skaters went to the mark at one time, probably the greatest field of skaters that ever faced a starter in a scratch race in America.

Robinson of Toronto won the 440-yard woman's championship but did not compete in the 880-

yard race.

220-Yard Championship—Won by Paul Forzman, Tremont Skating Club; Joseph Moore, New York; Leslie Boyd, Lake Placid, third. Time—1:18.

440-Yard Championship—Won by Joseph Moore; Paul Forzman, second; James Hennessy, Lake Placid, third. Time—45 1/2.

880-Yard Championship—Won by Joseph Moore; Alfred Neufirth, Cleveland, second; William Murphy, New York, third. Time—1m. 35s.

One-Mile (Novice)—Won by G. Eggerling, New York; Paul Ide Wierod, New York, second; Watson Gee, Newburgh, third. Time—3m. 46s.

Three-Mile Championship (Donaghue Memorial Trophy)—Won by Joseph Moore; Leslie Boyd, second; H. A. Perleberg, Cleveland, third. Time—9m. 47s.

880-Yard (Schoolboys) for 14 years—Won by Raymond Murray, New York; F. L. Garrow, New York; Charles Maldon Handley, Newburgh, third. Time—1m. 55s.

880-Yard (Boys 14 to 18)—Won by Orville Green, Saranac; Maurice Cogan, Cleveland, second; Richard Morgan, New York, third. Time—1m. 37s.

One-Mile (Novice)—Won by G. Eggerling, New York; Paul Ide Wierod, New York, second; Watson Gee, Newburgh, third. Time—3m. 46s.

440-Yard Women's Championship—Won by Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto; Miss Edie Mueller, New York, second; Miss Mildred Truslow, Brooklyn, third. Time—52s.

880-Yard Women's Championship—Won by Miss Gladys Robinson, Toronto; Miss Edie Mueller, New York, second; Miss Mildred Truslow, Brooklyn, third. Time—1m. 35s.

Exhibitions—Robert McLean, Chicago, Illinois, United States professional champion, 220-yards in 29 1/2; 440-yards in 39 1/2.

AURA LEE DEFEATS HAMILTON TIGERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Aura Lee defeated Hamilton Tigers 7 to 4, in their opening game here of the Senior Ontario Hockey Association season. It was not a brilliant exhibition of hockey, but it was close and exciting with Aura Lee coming out winners in the later period when the Tiger forwards failed to go back to help their defense. In this period Aura Lee rushed in four goals and clinched the game. It was 2 to 1 at the end of the first period, 3 to 3 at the end of the second period, 3 to 3 at the end of the second period.

Hamilton surprised the fans by their playing. They were supposed to be weak, having only Carson Cooper and Max Smith of last year's team. But Charles Stewart of Dental fame replaced Herbie Reame in the nets and played brilliantly. Redding and Mitchell, two juniors, did very nicely on the defense. Cooper, Boyd and Smith made a good attack and James Stewart, formerly of Kingston, and Groch were capable substitutes. The summary:

AURA LEE HAMILTON  
Stevenson, Iw. .... rw. Cooper, Boyd  
Buch, Meekin, c., c. Smith, Cooper  
Codd, MacLean, r., w., Dye, Smith  
Cain, Burd, Id., rd. Redding, Groch  
Conacher, rd. .... Id. Mitchell, Boyd  
Thompson, g. .... g. C. Stewart  
Score—Aura Lee 7, Hamilton 4. Goals—  
Conacher 2, Meekin, Burd, Redden, Stevenson for Aura Lee; Smith 2, Cooper, Stewart for Hamilton. Referee—Percy Lessuer, Gall. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SCORE—KITCHENER  
Herts Sir E. T. A.  
E. W. Oster. .... 1/2 Wigram ..... 1/2  
E. J. Randall. .... 1 A. Fellows ..... 0  
H. J. Price. .... 2 A. L. Thomas ..... 0  
J. F. Twitchett. .... 1 Maj. Montague ..... 0  
J. F. Allcock. .... 0 E. J. Fairbank ..... 0  
F. Whitmarsh. .... 0 L. J. Penrose ..... 1  
G. Hayes. .... 1 F. Dickins ..... 0  
W. H. Taylor. .... 1 A. Buckmaster ..... 0  
E. J. Gibbs. .... 0 G. T. Wormack ..... 1/2  
R. H. Bayley. .... 1 H. T. Tudor ..... 1  
W. H. Stevenson. .... 0 G. E. Merier ..... 1/2  
R. E. Webb. .... 1/2 H. J. Jackson ..... 1/2  
R. C. Harvey. .... 1 Rev. Brown ..... 0  
A. Thorogood. .... 1/2 C. Alderton ..... 1/2

The ladies' teams of Glasgow and Edinburgh have twice tied in matches for the Robson Cup.

The Belgian Chess Federation announces the following entrants for its championship tournament at Brussels: Max L. Carlier, Faunc, Lengier, and Louvain, Brussels; Kotonowski, Antwerp; Colls and Geersert, Ghent; and Borochovitz, Liege.

Sammy Reschewski who has been touring the United States has returned to New York where he expects to stay permanently, attending school, but not neglecting chess entirely.

Boston, Massachusetts, reports its first high school chess match as won by Cambridge Latin from Boston Latin 5—3. The Cambridge Latin Club, only recently formed, has as many as 40 members, which shows an unusual activity.

Morris Schapiro, the Columbia University student, leads the Manhattan

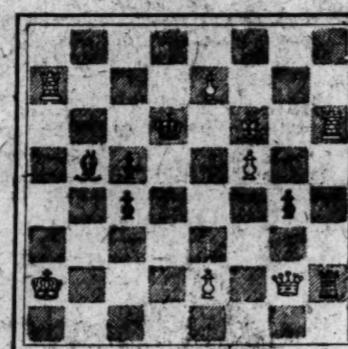
## CHESS

## PROBLEM NO. 327.

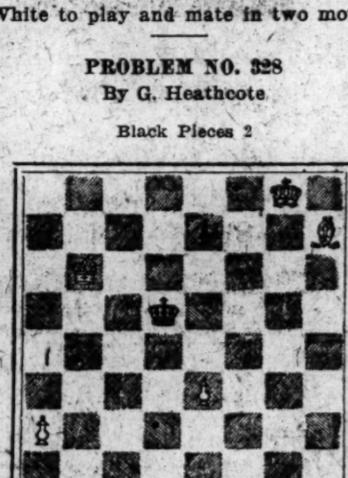
By B. Malmstrom  
Kristianstad, Sweden

Original; sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 6



White Pieces 2

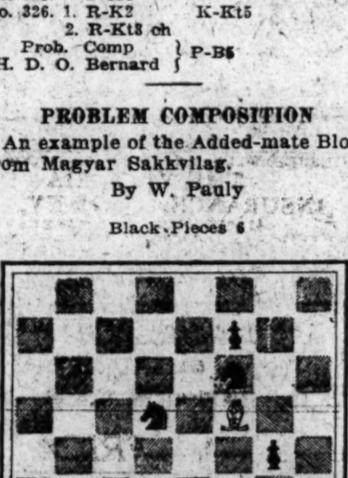


White to play and mate in two moves

## PROBLEM NO. 328.

By G. Heathcote

Black Pieces 2



White to play and mate in three moves

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 325. 1. P-K4 K-K5  
2. P-Q5 K-Q4  
3. P-Q6 K-Q5  
4. K-Q5 K-Q6  
5. P-K5 Castles  
6. P-Q5 Black  
7. P-B5 R-K  
8. P-B4 P-K  
9. P-B3 P-K  
10. P-B2 P-K  
11. P-B1 P-K  
12. P-Kt1 P-K  
13. Castles P-QK1  
14. B-K3 P-QR4  
15. P-QR4 B-R3  
16. K-Q1 Q-K1  
17. P-B5 QR-K  
18. P-B4 KtP  
19. KtP K-B  
20. P-B3 P-B  
21. Kt-Q7 Q-Q3  
22. Kt-B6 P-B  
23. Kt-B5 BxR  
24. R-Kt1 R-Kt1  
25. Kt-B4 R-Kt1  
26. Kt-B5 Castles  
27. Kt-B6 Castles  
28. Kt-B7 R-Kt1  
29. Q-B7 R-Kt1  
30. QxR P-Kt1  
31. K-B8 P-Kt1  
32. Q-B8 P-Kt1  
33. PxQ P-R5  
34. B-B2 R-B  
35. B-K2 K-B  
36. K-B3 K-B  
37. K-B4 K-B  
38. K-B5 P-QKt1  
39. K-B6 P-QKt1  
40. K-B7 P-QKt1  
41. P-B4 ck B-B4  
42. PxP R-P7  
43. R-QR R-QR  
44. K-B8 R-B5  
45. K-B7 P-KB5  
46. P-B3 Resigns

Last week's problems should have been numbered 325 and 326.

Chess Club tournament, having won his game against Roy T. Black.

The Brooklyn Institute Chess Club has arranged a match with the Central Y. M. C. A. for January 11.

The following game is from the recent Hague tournament:

## QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Kostich White  
Watson, Sullivan, Iw. .... rw. Box  
Argett, c. .... c. Hiller  
Smith, McCaffery, rw. .... Iw. Hillman  
Muirhead, Id. .... rd. Trushnikoff, Kargos  
Fox, McCaffery, rd. .... Id. Merrick  
Mitchell, g. .... g. Hainsworth  
Score—Granites 3, Kitchener 1. Goals—  
Argett, Watson, Fox for Granites; Merrick for Kitchener. Referee—Percy Lessuer. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Summary:

GRANITES KITCHENER

Watson, Sullivan, Iw. .... rw. Box  
Argett, c. .... c. Hiller  
Smith, McCaffery, rw. .... Iw. Hillman  
Muirhead, Id. .... rd. Trushnikoff, Kargos  
Fox, McCaffery, rd. .... Id. Merrick  
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Summary:

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## STAGE SCENERY

An Interview With George W. Harris  
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The extraordinary attention which has been accorded to the scenery of the recent production of "Will Shakespeare" at the Shaftesbury Theater, together with a vivid memory of the beautiful scene in "The Blue Lagoon," induced a visitor from The Christian Science Monitor to visit the St. Martin's Theater, in search of the clever young artist, George W. Harris, whom these wonders are due. In England, the theatrical world resisted the reforms Germany inaugurated in theater scenery and lighting for quite a number of years, but gradually the new ideas are gaining ground, though in a modified degree. All Londoners opened their hearts to Loyat Fraser and now his mantle has seemingly fallen on the shoulders of this gifted young man from Liverpool, who has set all London talking about his work in "Will Shakespeare."

"I have had years of experience in every matter connected with the theater, except that I have never, so far, appeared as a professional actor," Mr. Harris said. "I did my best to remedy this, though by taking on all the amateur acting that I could bring my way and I attribute to this experience of acting my sense of the acting value of a play, which is really at the back of all my work."

"I have an aversion to painting scenery which does not express the play. In the old days the scenic artist was told to paint a room or an outdoor scene, an exterior, and little was done to connect up his scenes with the play, except that they arranged for the right number of entrances. I can remember seeing a vicar's household established in decorations that could belong only to a most worldly personage, and an artist of noted sensibility condemned to live with a drawing-room suite in two shades of red plush that fought unceasingly from beginning to end of the act."

"You gained your name in London by that wonderful island scene in 'The Blue Lagoon,' did you not?" asked the visitor.

"No one was more surprised than I was that that scene proved such a success," replied Mr. Harris. "I had not dared to hope that it would look so well as it did."

"It was partly the lighting. Was that the producer's idea?"

"Oh, no. The lighting is surely the most important item in all scenery and the scene painter always works it out most carefully. As a matter of fact, all of us on the Rendean staff work together from beginning to end of the production. Before ever an arrangement is made, the whole play is read and studied by us all and discussed as a whole. Where the theater is concerned, success always depends, first and foremost, on ensemble and we take every care to get that ensemble. We each at into our parts in a clear and homogeneous whole and both the scenery and the dresses are designed to help the actors and to fall into their proper place as an aid to the action of the scene in which they are worn. I nearly always paint my own scenery and cut out my own dresses, only employing help in cases of great emergency, when the time allowed is exceptionally short."

"It seems to me that the ideal way to produce a play is for the whole work to be in the hands of a few people as possible, who must work together as one man. I am exceptionally fortunate in having in Mr. Basil Dean the ideal producer. He listens to all I have to say and falls in with my ideas as if they were his own. Indeed in a sense, they are, for we both work for the good of the play, putting its meaning before any other consideration and treating our own share of the work merely as an expression of that meaning, to be criticized and changed till the best interpretation of the play is secured."

"It was Gordon Craig who first put that idea into printed words, here in England. He is the great interpreter and it is he who insists most stringently on the fact that the scenic artist only exists to help the actor to interpret the play."

"But does he always carry out his own theories?" ventured the visitor, timidly.

Mr. Harris laughed, but refused to be drawn into any adverse criticism of Gordon Craig or his methods.

"Gordon Craig is my master," he said, "and I owe all I may be able to do to the inspiration I have gained from his writings. Yet I know what you mean, and it may be true that Craig's work does not always maintain its level. Yet I think myself that the real misunderstanding has come from the exaggerations of his discourses rather than from any failing in Craig himself. They have applied what they think to be his theories without rhyme or reason. Where Craig is simple they are merely vacant and where he is awe-inspiring, they at times take the leap from the sublime to the ridiculous. So marked is this overshooting of the master's intent that their willful peculiarities often draw the eye of the audience from the actor to rivet it upon their fanatical notions. This is absolutely the reverse of the ideal Craig himself sets before the scene painter. To him any novelty that distracts attention from the actor is anathema, and that scene painter deserves the highest praise whose work is so good that it is simply unnoticed."

"Then I am afraid you have exaggerated," said the visitor, "for all we went in 'The Blue Lagoon' were in the grip of the scenery and of Shakespeare in creating the same effect."

Mr. Harris laughed again. "Well, said, with a wry smile, "I am not alone, and, fortunately, I have never thought myself one. With regard to

placees of the elderly professor, Telygen, or than Miss Cathleen Nesbit, who made one fully realize Elena's power over Astrov and Vanya, and keenly suggested emotion on the leath, it was only by a hair's breadth. Mr. Leon Quarmaine, too, was very good as Vanya—perfect in his outbreaks, perhaps a thought melodramatic in the quiet moments; while Miss Irene Radcliffe gave a sympathetic rendering of the difficult part of Soula.

be in one of them a little of something that will help more toward some pre-meditated new development. Last season they were quite successful in, of all things, a musical comedy. Now they come along with what is just a comedy of manners, and they call it "La pris," which might be familiarly interpreted as "Hustle." Spain has not generally the reputation of being a land of hustle, although it is quickening up, and the people appear to have their doubts as to whether already it is not too much so. Heroin the Quintero strike, whether intentionally or not, a deep note of conjecture and philosophy. The idea of Spain becoming too fast might appear ridiculous, but how much better is the world for its speed, and how stupid and exaggerated is much of that speed? Was there not more virtue, or anyhow much virile, in the old tranquillity that permitted of thought, of feelings, and a certain true progress more in the cultural than the mechanical sense? The Quinteros do not put it that way in their comedy of manners, and one is uncertain as to the extent they meant to suggest it, but it is the idea that stands out as plainly as black from white in what is a most attractive work, excellently written with a keen perception for character that distinguishes this splendid pair."

The Quinteros are certainly thinkers. Here they illustrate in scenes and situations the precipitation of modern life, the fever of velocity as it is termed, the dissemination of activity among a thousand objects which necessitate everything being done at the run and done badly, and so the want of opportunity to enjoy the nice awesomeness of life, to consecrate meditation and reflective effort to the task in hand. Then the Quinteros turn to their scenes and situations in their most effective satire. We see the hustling politicians, with their perpetual banquets, their daily inaugurations, and their constant journeys, odd moments being filled up at the ministries, and there is the automobile driver who flies along a street and over the crossings to the danger and unhappiness of the pedestrians, having no other object in view, perhaps than the taking of a cup of chocolate in some other adjacent street. He has just caught the hustle habit and could not get out of it. It might be thought that such a comedy could stand for any capital, but it is really profoundly Spanish after all, and it is excellently Quinterian. The company presented it well, and Calle, Alarcon and La Monera were conspicuous in their parts.

This satisfies their Spanish love of adventure and discovery; whether in the long run it is the best thing for the Spanish drama is open to question. The playwrights of the golden age, while being marvelously prolific, were more constant. Benavente has been changing slowly but surely all the time since his beginning, but the younger people change faster. Pedro Muñoz Seca at the outset wrote always very light comedies bordering on farce, through which a pleasant satire upon modern life and manners was threaded. Such satire may be considered essential to this class of work, and it is very well done in Spain. With the like of this Pedro Muñoz Seca came well forward, he was easily the chief of the class and was often delightful. Those who witnessed some of his productions at the Princess by Guerrero a year or two ago have the happiest memories.

But Muñoz Seca seems now to be doubting whether this is his true métier or whether he had not better be getting off on some other line. There is the clearest evidence of it, for last season his chief new work was an absolute out-and-out melodrama with no comedy at all in it. Enrique Borras, with masterly characterization, producing it at the Centro. It was successful, and it was good, but it was by no means so good as the standard Muñoz Seca light comedy. One fact alarmed.

More so, perhaps, on considering his newest play, "Los Planes Del Abuelo," which is a sentimental comedy not at all like the others. The title means "The Grandfather's Scheme," and it is one more to be added to the many whose theme is based on the idea that the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Here we have a very old grandfather, widower, no son or daughter, but a grandson upon whom his hopes are centered. He subjects the boy to a careful education in morals as well as in learning, so that he may grow up a clean, good creature of fine character. At the same time he takes in hand a promising girl whom he plans to be the bride of the boy in time. But as the latter grows, his tendency in this direction is not increased, and when he comes home to the grandfather's roof, he is in many ways a disappointment. And the girl is not attracted to him.

The theme is not magnificent, but perhaps it was the best that Muñoz Seca could find, not being used to this kind of thing. And it is not magnificently treated, the fault, which is first indicated in the very idea, being constantly perpetrated in the action and development, the fault of exaggeration. That same exaggeration which may be freely practiced in the light burlesque is more strangely out of place in this sentimental comedy than the light laughter of Muñoz Seca's own Andalusia would be in the narrow street of Madrid in which this theater stands. The reason is obvious—hardly ever has the been more so; but yet the problem will remain as to whether for the good of the drama and the enjoyment of the people this excellent author should continue his experiments and become expert in a new medium or wind on in the old way. Thullier, Horlensia Gelabert and Mora played their parts in this new production well.

With the Quinteros, it is another affair. They likewise broke away some time ago; but then, though there is a special Quinterian type of Andalusian comedy, the Quinteros after all are of proved versatility and they have always been breaking away. The collaboration of two brothers has perhaps some advantages in such adventures; for, despite the protestations that they think and act as one, there must surely

accepts the conditions imposed by the victor, and bites his time.

In this play Mr. Fort endeavors to prove that whatever Lewis was he was not a monster. In spite of errors in spite of serious defects of character, he is eminently likable as well as curious.

As a piece of literary work the play is remarkable. It is unnecessary to say much about the style of Mr. Fort, its color and its rhythm; its strange personal flavor, for it is well known. The scenes follow each other interestingly and we have a series of images rich, entertaining, like images of Spain. The acting is excellent, and led by Mr. Chaumont in the title rôle the whole troupe of the Odéon acquit themselves with distinction and deserve. Why permit the same offense, and in such a glaring, inexcusable manner, on the stage?

"Bull Dog Drummond" is

cheers and laughter as the villain vented the opinion, with a large, long exclamation point after it, that this was the work of Bull Dog Drummond! Mr. Dillingham will, of course, catch many playgoers who like preposterous melodrama. But Mr. Dillingham deserves censure for permitting the scene in the third act when Dr. Lakington brings the victim back, as they call it. The thing is done out on the stage in plain sight of everybody, a thing which the motion pictures are barred from doing, and deservedly. Why permit the same offense, and in such a glaring, inexcusable manner, on the stage?

Yet the short play can be such a delightful thing that dramatists ought to be encouraged to write them. Why managers should be so shy of them it is hard to say. To urge that the genre to which belong such things as "Barrie's 'Rosalind,'" or "The Twelve-Pound Look" is unpopular is ridiculous. Those plays have evoked applause whenever they have been acted.

Let us consider an ideal program.

We will start with St. John Hankin's "The Constant Lover," light as thistle-down, fragrant and witty with a happy dash of sentiment. Then might come the rich vernacular, yet rather patetic, humor of Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon"; then Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband," that delightful, intellectual farce; then, for a tragedy Synge's "Riders to the Sea"; and finally Barrie's delicious, whimsical "Rosalind." What audience would not be content with such a program?

Yes, it may be objected, but it is a program of masterpieces carefully chosen from the production of the last 20 years. No manager could hope to maintain such a level. Perhaps not. But there is no reason why he should not approximate to it. There are many clever writers who, even if they are not Synge or Barrie, could write attractive little plays if there was any reasonable chance of their being put on the stage. When the Abbey Theater, Dublin, wanted one-act comedies, Lady Gregory, though she had never written for the stage before, sat down and wrote them—and wrote them admirably, as all the world now knows. What Lady Gregory has done, there are doubtless others who can do.

If there were a demand, the supply would be forthcoming. And once the supply was established, the demand would continue. For who, having once witnessed such a program as we have drawn up—or one even within measurable distance of it—but would come again for more?

TWO NEW PLAYS  
IN MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Since the opening of the new season in Madrid there has been a fast succession of new plays, which have been of uneven merit and interest, as is always the case. But within a few days of each other there have been produced at the new theater which is styled the Rey Alfonso and at the enterprising little Infanta Isabel—really one of the most alert in the capitals, and always for high quality—two new plays, which are of high consequence. They come respectively from the pens of two of the foremost dramatists of the time, Pedro Muñoz Seca and the Quinteros.

The Quinteros are certainly thinkers. Here they illustrate in scenes and situations the precipitation of modern life, the fever of velocity as it is termed, the dissemination of activity among a thousand objects which necessitate everything being done at the run and done badly, and so the want of opportunity to enjoy the nice awesomeness of life, to consecrate meditation and reflective effort to the task in hand.

Of the two productions, that of Muñoz Seca produced at the Rey Alfonso, may take precedence of mention as it did in appearance. It is not so much the merits of the comedy—which are not few—that concern us, as the idea, not to say the fear, that this writer, who has been responsible for a very considerable percentage of entertainments in Madrid and the provinces, is changing his methods and his style. It is not an uncommon habit of the modern Spanish dramatists. As soon as they achieve a success in one form they seem to wish not to exploit that further but to desire equal success along another.

This satisfies their Spanish love of adventure and discovery; whether in the long run it is the best thing for the Spanish drama is open to question.

The playwrights of the golden age, while being marvelously prolific, were more constant. Benavente has been changing slowly but surely all the time since his beginning, but the younger people change faster.

PEDRO MUÑOZ SECA

PARIS, France.—Paul Fort, who lately visited South America, has an ambition. It is to revive the chronicle play. He deliberately ignores the technique of the stage that has been developed during the past two or three hundred years. In some sense he reverts to the method of Shakespeare in his historical plays. But really he goes further back. He wants to write for the French stage a series of plays in which he shall tell stories of kings and queens, not at some special dramatic moment of their career, but rather shall relate their whole life in a number of tableaux.

He begins with Louis XI. At the Odéon he has produced a piece which heentitles "Louis XI, Curieux Homme." It is a curious play about a curious man. Let it be said at once, however, that it is a good play. Paul Fort's reading of history may or may not be correct. Louis XI may or may not have been the kind of man Paul Fort thinks he was. Indeed, most of the historians are against him on many points. But it is an interesting reading of history. It is not pedantic or dull. It is human. It is not as a king so much as a man that Louis is depicted.

Certainly this particular Louis is one of the most formidable figures in French history. He was unscrupulous. He gave promises only to break them. When he was defeated he would resort to any method to get another chance of coming back. He accepted his fate with apparent resignation only to await a more favorable moment. Nevertheless with all his faults he was one of the makers of France, one of the artisans of French unity. His struggle against Charles le Téméraire, in the end useful. He was a great diplomatist for his time—and if that description is not complimentary that is another "Tavern."

Down at the Manhattan Opera House this week they are playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They do it with all the ancient play-acting methods, in which heroes and villains glory. At the Knickerbocker the frank sort of melodrama is presented with unabashed courage; the thing is so ardent in its appeal to the unsophisticated that it cannot be taken seriously. It is well done, of course, in the accepted English style; and Mr. Matthews and Miss Tetley, to say nothing of Sam Livesey as the arch villain, deserve high praise for saving the thing from ridiculous ruin by sincere acting.

But even their efforts fail frequently; all through the first part of the second act on the second night, part of the audience, much to the discomfiture of those who believe everything they see, was unable to restrain its laughter. And when this act closed with the Bull Dog, "the kind that shoots," shooting out the lights, after an ejaculatory struggle in the dark making off with the victim, there were uproarious

applause. Anyhow, this is Mr. Fort's first attempt in this genre and as he promised to do for French history what Shakespeare did for English history if his play was successful, we may look forward to having many more lessons in history agreeably given on the stage. The work is simply and gravely told, and aims above all at humanizing the tales of the school books. It succeeds in doing so. It is not necessary to inquire whether the painting is false or true—it certainly might be true, and if that is all that anyone can say about it is all that anyone can say about anything relating to the fifteenth century. There are six decors and the reconstituting of the Paris of those days appears excellent. The King, as he is shown, displays both energy and goodness to his people. He triumphs over the feudal powers and Charles le Téméraire, leagued against him. He knows how to bow to adversity; he is not attracted to him.

The theme is not magnificent, but perhaps it was the best that Muñoz Seca could find, not being used to this kind of thing. And it is not magnificently treated, the fault, which is first indicated in the very idea, being constantly perpetrated in the action and development, the fault of exaggeration.

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Yet the short play can be such a delightful thing that dramatists ought to be encouraged to write them. Why managers should be so shy of them it is hard to say. To urge that the genre to which belong such things as "Barrie's 'Rosalind,'" or "The Twelve-Pound Look" is unpopular is ridiculous. Those plays have evoked applause whenever they have been acted.

If you like penny dreadfuls and enjoy a hissing and cheering party, the Bull Dog will please you. If you happen to go when no one hisses or cheers, then your audience is taking the play, or itself, too seriously. And it isn't, we assure you, worth that, no matter how long it may run.

Let us consider an ideal program.

We will start with St. John Hankin's "The Constant Lover," light as thistle-down, fragrant and witty with a happy dash of sentiment. Then might

come the rich vernacular, yet rather patetic, humor of Lady Gregory's "The Rising of the Moon"; then Shaw's "How He Lied to Her Husband,"

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## THE HOME FÓRUM

## Good Hours

I had for my winter evening walk—  
No one at all with whom to talk,  
But I had the cottages in a row  
Up to their shining eyes in snow.

And I thought I had the folk within:  
I had the sound of a violin;  
I had a glimpse through curtain laces  
Of youthful forms and youthful faces.

I had such company outward bound.  
I went till there were no cottages found.  
I turned and repented, but coming back  
I saw no window but that was black.

Over the snow my creaking feet  
Disturbed the slumbering village street.  
Like profanation, by your leave,  
At ten o'clock of a winter eve.

—Robert Frost.

## Not in All London

The Square in which the counting-house of the Brothers Cheeryble was situated, although it might not wholly realize the very sanguine expectations which a stranger would be disposed to form on hearing the fervent encomiums bestowed upon it by Tim Linkinwater, was, nevertheless, a sufficiently desirable nook in the heart of a busy town like London, and one which occupied a high place in the affectionate remembrances of several grave persons domiciled in the neighborhood, whose recollections, however, dated from a much more recent period, and whose attachment to the spot was far less absorbing than were the recollections and attachments of the enthusiastic Tim.

And let not those Londoners whose eyes have been so accustomed to the aristocratic gravity of Grosvenor Square, the dowager barrenness and frigidity of Fitzroy Square, or the gravel walks and garden seats of the Squares of Russell and Buxton, suppose that the affections of Tim Linkinwater, or the inferior lovers of this particular locality, had been awakened and kept alive by any refreshing associations with leaves, however dingy, or grass, however bare and thin. The City square has no enclosure save the lamp-post in the middle, and no grass but the weeds which spring up round its base... In winter-time the snow will linger there long after it has melted from the busy streets and highways. The summer sun holds it in some respect, and while he darts his cheerful rays sparingly into the Square, keeps his fiery heat and glare for noisier and less-imposing precincts. It is so quiet that you can almost hear the ticking of your own watch when you stop to cool in its refreshing atmosphere. There is a distant hum—of coaches, not of insects—but no other sound disturbs the stillness of the Square...

But if there were not many matters

immediately without the doors of Cheeryble Brothers to engage the attention or distract the thoughts of the young clerk, there were not a few within to interest and amuse him. There was scarcely an object in the place, animate or inanimate, which did not partake in some degree of the

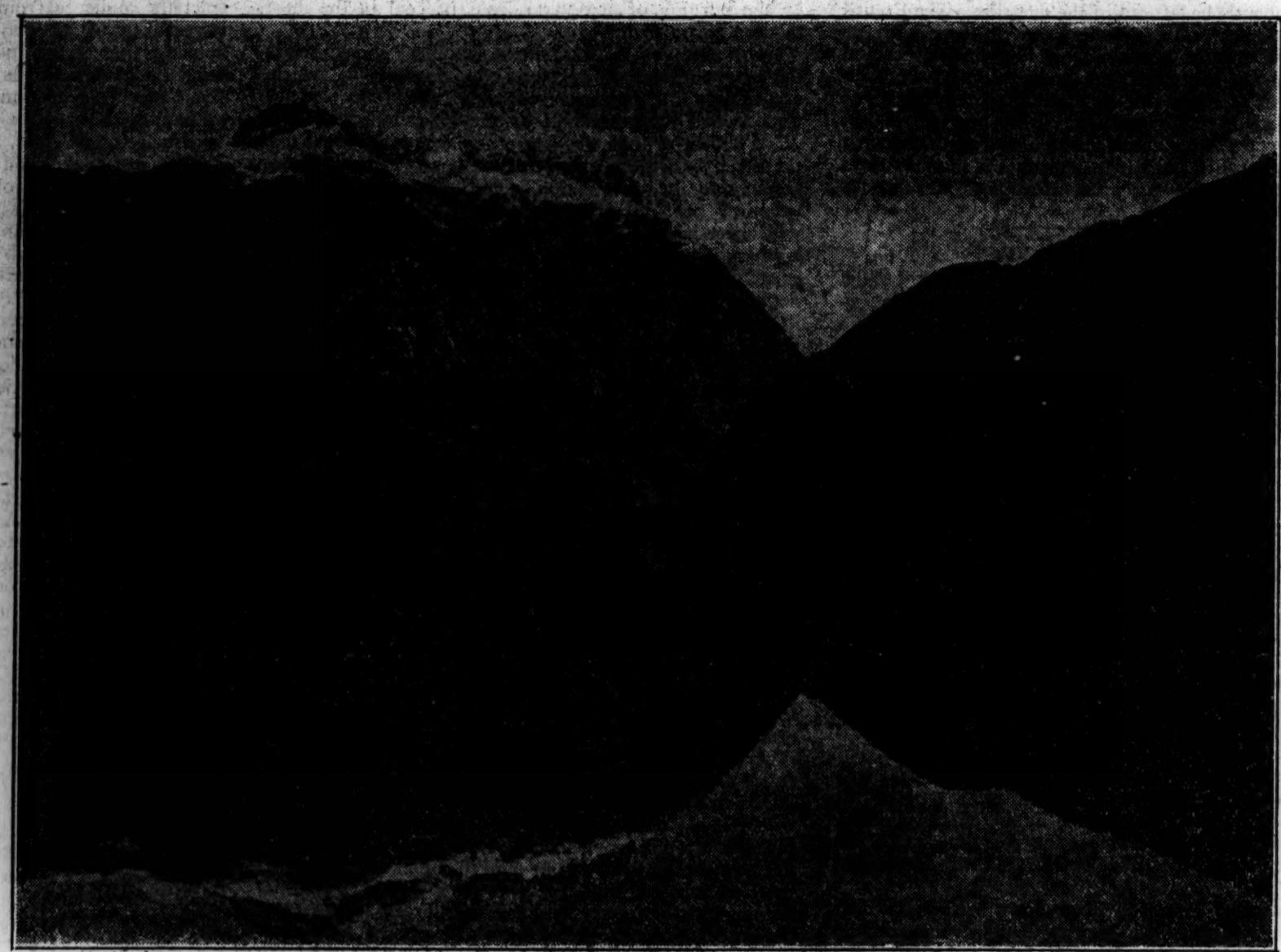
counting-house together; but old Tim Linkinwater, without looking round, impatiently waved his hand as a caution that profound silence must be observed, and followed the nib of the inexperienced pen with strained and eager eyes.

The brothers looked on with smiling

"Let Go!" and "Man  
the Windlass."

It is difficult to disconnect the idea of ships' anchors from the idea of the ship's chief mate—the man who sees

be heard raised about the decks, with that curt, austere accent of the man in charge, "Till, again, when the hatches are on, and in a silent and expectant ship, he shall speak up from aft in commanding tones: "Man the windlass!" "The Mirror of the Sea," by Joseph Conrad.



Lake Ada, Milford Sound, New Zealand

scrupulous method and punctuality of Mr. Timothy Linkinwater. Punctual, as the counting-house dial, which he maintained to be the best time-keeper in London next after the clock of some old, hidden, unknown church hard by (for Tom held, the fabled goodness of his pen towards Nicholas and nodded his head in a grave and resolute manner, plainly signifying, "He'll do."

Brother Charles nodded again, and exchanged a laughing look with brother Ned; but just then Nicholas stopped to refer to some other page, and Tim Linkinwater, unable to contain his satisfaction any longer, descended from his stool and caught him rapturously by the hand.

"He has done it!" said Tim, looking round at his employers and shaking his head triumphantly. "His capital B's and D's are exactly like mine; he does all his small I's and crosses every t as he writes it. There isn't such a young man as this in all London," said Tim, clapping Nicholas on the back—"not one. Don't tell me! The city can't produce his equal. I challenge the city to do it!"—Nicholas Nickleby," by Charles Dickens.

Now this was all. Everything gave back, besides, some reflection of the kindly spirit of the brothers. The warehousemen and porters were such sturdy, jolly fellows that it was a treat to see them...

Such thoughts as these occurred to Nicholas very strongly on the morning when he first took possession of the vacant stool and looked about him more freely and at ease than he had before enjoyed an opportunity of doing. Perhaps they encouraged and stimulated him to exertion, for during the next two weeks all his spare hours, late at night and early in the morning, were incessantly devoted to acquiring the mysteries of bookkeeping and some other forms of mercantile accounts. To these he applied himself with such steadiness and perseverance that... he found himself at the end of a fortnight in a condition to report his proficiency to Mr. Linkinwater, and to claim the promise that he, Nicholas Nickleby, should now be allowed to assist him in his graver labors.

It was a sight to behold Tim Linkinwater slowly bring out a massive ledger and day-book, and, after turning them over and over, and affectionately dusting their backs and sides, open the leaves here and there, and cast his eyes, half mournfully, half proudly, upon the fair and unblotted pages.

"Four-and-forty year, next May," said Tim. "Many new ledgers since then. Four-and-forty year!" Tom closed the book again. "Come, come," said Nicholas; "I am all impatience again."

Tim Linkinwater shook his head with an air of mild reproach. Mr. Nickleby was not sufficiently impressed with the deep and awful nature of his undertaking. Suppose there should be any mistake—any scratching out!

Young men are adventurous. It is extraordinary what they will rush upon sometimes. Without even taking the precaution of sitting down himself upon his stool, but standing leisurely at the desk, and with a smile upon his face—actually a smile (there was no mistake about it; Mr. Linkinwater often mentioned it afterward)—Nicholas dipped his pen into the inkstand before him, and plunged into the books of Cheeryble Brothers!

Tim Linkinwater turned pale, and lifting up his stool on the two legs nearest Nicholas, looked over his shoulder in breathless anxiety. Brother Charles and brother Ned entered the

rooms, but Tim Linkinwater smiled not, nor moved for some minutes. At length he drew a long slow breath, and still maintaining his position on the tilted stool, glanced at brother Charles, secretly pointed with the feather of his pen towards Nicholas and nodded his head in a grave and resolute manner, plainly signifying, "He'll do."

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Brother Charles nodded again, and exchanged a laughing look with brother Ned; but just then Nicholas stopped to refer to some other page, and Tim Linkinwater, unable to contain his satisfaction any longer, descended from his stool and caught him rapturously by the hand.

"He has done it!" said Tim, looking round at his employers and shaking his head triumphantly. "His capital B's and D's are exactly like mine; he does all his small I's and crosses every t as he writes it. There isn't such a young man as this in all London," said Tim, clapping Nicholas on the back—"not one. Don't tell me! The city can't produce his equal. I challenge the city to do it!"—Nicholas Nickleby," by Charles Dickens.

Now this was all. Everything gave back, besides, some reflection of the kindly spirit of the brothers. The warehousemen and porters were such sturdy, jolly fellows that it was a treat to see them...

Such thoughts as these occurred to Nicholas very strongly on the morning when he first took possession of the vacant stool and looked about him more freely and at ease than he had before enjoyed an opportunity of doing. Perhaps they encouraged and stimulated him to exertion, for during the next two weeks all his spare hours, late at night and early in the morning, were incessantly devoted to acquiring the mysteries of bookkeeping and some other forms of mercantile accounts. To these he applied himself with such steadiness and perseverance that... he found himself at the end of a fortnight in a condition to report his proficiency to Mr. Linkinwater, and to claim the promise that he, Nicholas Nickleby, should now be allowed to assist him in his graver labors.

It was a sight to behold Tim Linkinwater slowly bring out a massive ledger and day-book, and, after turning them over and over, and affectionately dusting their backs and sides, open the leaves here and there, and cast his eyes, half mournfully, half proudly, upon the fair and unblotted pages.

"Four-and-forty year, next May," said Tim. "Many new ledgers since then. Four-and-forty year!" Tom closed the book again.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### The Two Voices

It is as great a mistake for a nation as for an individual to speak with two voices. And this is more so the case when the voices are as discordant as those of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The reflection is absolutely true, but it is excused by the efforts of Captain de Frégeat Castex, chief of the staff to the French Admiral of the second division in the Mediterranean, to "outbawl," after the manner of the "Sausage-seller," the diplomatic utterances of Admiral de Bon, naval representative in the French delegation to the Conference in Washington. Admiral de Bon is concerned lest Captain Castex's contribution to the semi-official "Revue Maritime" should be taken too seriously, for Captain Castex is a defender of submarine piracy on its merits. The Captain, the Admiral insists, is above all things a man of letters. This may be, but, if so, it is a curious comment on the ability of the French ministry of marine that it should have appointed one whom Thackeray would have described as a mere "literary gent" as chief of the staff to an important division of its fleet. And, unfortunately indeed for Admiral de Bon, Captain Castex has been justifying his description of him by researches into the maritime archives, with the result that he jubilantly announces that it is not von Tirpitz at all who is the parent of the idea of unlimited submarine warfare, but instead a Frenchman, himself a minister of marine, in short, the well-known Admiral Aube. For it was Admiral Aube, he says, who wrote of the torpedo boat, the forerunner of the submarine, "Will the torpedo boat tell the captain of the liner that it is there, that it is lying in wait for him, that it can sink him, and in consequence take him prisoner? In one word, will it seize its prize by platonic methods? On the contrary, at an appropriate distance, and unseen, the torpedo boat will follow the liner which it marks out for its victim. In the dead of night, quietly, silently, it will send to the abyss the liner, cargo, passengers, and crew; then, with a mind not only serene, but fully satisfied with the results achieved, the captain of the torpedo boat will continue his cruise."

The Latin poet who wrote of "mind serene amidst hardships" must, it would seem, have had in mind the captain of a French torpedo boat. But Captain Castex is even more up-to-date. The Germans, he says in his article, were, after their manner, only appropriating the ideas of others in their U-boat campaign, though they were absolutely justified in resorting to them. For France to neglect, in another war, to improve upon their example, would then be to be guilty of a colossal blunder. Their U-boat commander "did nothing which was not absolutely correct." And so, writing in 1920, immediately after a war in which the British fleet had stood between France and extermination, the Captain, genially and gratefully, sums up the situation, in these words, "Thanks to the submarine after many centuries of effort, thanks to the ingenuity of man, the instrument, the system, the martingale is available which will overthrow for good and all the naval power of the British Empire!" And Admiral de Bon and Mr. Sarraut are apparently surprised that Great Britain, which as well as protecting France with its fleet, as well as losing millions of men in defending the French frontiers, and as well as lending France some three hundred millions of pounds, for which she has never yet received any interest, in order to continue the conflict, is not enthusiastic at the idea of France mortgaging still further her resources in order to build a huge submarine fleet, with which Captain Castex proposes to "overthrow" the British sea power.

Yet, while Mr. Sarraut deprecates misunderstandings and appeals for mutual confidence, the French Government appoints this very Captain Castex principal lecturer to senior officers' courses for 1922, and so sends him out to preach at home the gospel of piracy to the coming generation of French sailors, while Admiral de Bon explains abroad that the U-boat warfare is repugnant to the French nation, which feels only horror at the suggestion of it. Certainly Lord Lee, to whom the Admiral's apologeta was personally directed, might have been forgiven for asking the Admiral whether he was to accept Dr. Jekyll or Mr. Hyde as the spokesman of France. It is quite certain from the words of Captain Castex that his opinions have not been formed in a moment. He himself traces them back to Admiral Aube, and writes of the utterance of that minister, "the young French school no doubt only had in mind the torpedo boat as such, but, if the effect of the torpedo is independent of the tube that launches it, it will be agreed that the German submarine war has its germ in the observations quoted above," that is to say in the reflections of Admiral Aube. On the whole, therefore, Lord Lee was not going too far when he declared that the only way in which the French Government could disavow the Hydeism of Admiral Aube and Captain Castex would be by supporting Mr. Root's resolutions, since they were determined not to agree to the outlawing of the submarine.

It is all very well for "La Liberté" to complain that Lord Lee has been over-hasty in condemning the French Government for the utterances of an individual, but the paper forgets that the gentleman guilty of these utterances is the person whom the government has deliberately selected to lecture in the French naval schools, and moreover, that his opinions are not simply the product of a warped individual point of view, but are the outcome of the teaching of a leader of French naval opinion, in the person of Admiral Aube. Admiral de Bon, it is true, declares that the real reason of the French demand is the necessity for convoying troops to Europe, in the event of war, from the great recruiting grounds in Africa. Such an excuse, however, is rather worse than the offense, and it naturally was seized upon by Admiral von Grapow as exposing the underlying insincerity of the French policy. If only the Conference in Washington would forbid the importation of colored troops into Europe, he insisted, the French demand for a colossal submarine fleet would be exposed to the world. Certainly Mr. Briand did little

enough to justify the French demand by suggesting, in London, that it was necessitated by the aggressiveness of Germany. The German Grand Fleet is confined today to six cruisers of 6000 tons each, and any references to it may consequently be left out of the question. The French Government, therefore, remains face to face with its demand for a huge army, a powerful fleet of capital ships, and an enormous submarine flotilla. Simultaneously, it declines the limitation of any of these arms. It can hardly, consequently, be surprised if Mr. Sarraut's requests for confidence are received somewhat suspiciously, and if Lord Lee challenges it to make good its protestations by at least accepting Mr. Root's resolutions.

### The Penrose Type

BOIES PENROSE was a unique figure in the United States Senate. For some years perhaps the most powerful member of the Old Guard, he has been famous alike for an unusual ability to control political and legislative activities, and for his manner of exercising that control. He wanted, little or none of the limelight. It was his fancy to stay in the background, pulling the wires in such fashion as to make his influence felt rather than seen. One might almost say that he rather enjoyed the prevalent notion that his touch was sinister. Certainly he took no pains to appear in favorable aspect. Although his family relationships involved such names as those of the Biddles of Pennsylvania, the Chews of Maryland, and the Dudleys and Boises of Massachusetts, and his course through Harvard was socially in keeping with such connections, his political career suggested associations of a rougher sort, and this not by accident so much as by design. Was it his cynicism that moved him to play the great game that way? Perhaps. Cynic he was, and humorist, too, in his own manner. Yet his sincerity may have been all the greater for that. It was as if, finding nothing truly ideal or idealistic in politics or government as he saw them, with a boldness that was as good as a challenge he made himself a type of the practical, as opposed to all that might be called ideal. And on this basis he satisfied the constituency of his great state so well that their votes repeatedly entrenched him anew in his position.

The name of Penrose will go down in the annals of the Senate with those of Quay of Pennsylvania, his old chieftain, Platt of New York, Hanna of Ohio, and Aldrich of Rhode Island. They were all strong organization men, invincible for years in strong organization states. So-called "rock-ribbed Republicanism" had both its rocks and its ribs of such as these. Such men typified the political strength of the party in the era that is now closing. Whether the era of which they have formed a part is closing because they are disappearing, or they are disappearing because the era is closing, is a question that some might find worth discussing. However that may be, the passing of Penrose, who has held Pennsylvania so long in his grasp, leaves the state noticeably devoid of outstanding personalities, such as may be associated off-hand with a place in the Senate. Men of such dominance are no longer numerous in the Senate itself. Obviously, power such as they have wielded is not being given in the same way to men of later origin. The newer strain of senators represent less control of the electorate, and more responsiveness to it. They can accomplish less through individual sway, and must therefore look more commonly to group alliances for effecting their ends. This means that "machine" control, of the sort which Penrose and his kind exemplified, is being left behind. It has had its day. The "solidity," the "regularity," by which its strength as a factor in government was measured, are hardly likely to be duplicated again. They gave a certain assurance to the course of public affairs, even a semblance, at least, of something more nearly akin to majesty than is commonly to be observed just now. But their essence was conservatism, not progress.

### The St. Lawrence River Project

THE great project for "drowning out" the rapids on the St. Lawrence River, by the construction of a series of dams and locks along a length of some forty-six miles, between Montreal and Prescott or Ogdensburg, and thus throwing open the Great Lakes to sea-borne traffic, labors slowly toward realization. From the time of its first proposal, now many years ago, the scheme has had to encounter a great deal of adverse criticism. Some of this criticism is the outcome of an honest conviction that the project is not feasible, or, if feasible, that it would not be profitable. But much also is undoubtedly caused by sundry interests who fear that they are likely to be affected adversely by the scheme. There are those who insist that the lakes-to-the-sea project would seriously interfere with the water levels of the St. Lawrence; that it would mean the practical building of the Welland Canal and of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal; and that, even if the project were possible of realization, the cost would be prohibitive, whilst the result would be little or no saving in the cost of transportation.

Over against such views as these are to be set the statements from men like Mr. Hoover, Julius H. Barnes, former president of the United States Grain Corporation, and many others, who insist that the economic value of such a waterway would be very great indeed. The feasibility of construction has been placed beyond all doubt by the recent report of the International Joint Commission of Canadian and American Engineers, which has investigated the technical aspects of the project. The conclusion of this commission is that the construction of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the ocean, and the utilization of the waters of the St. Lawrence River for power development, are both feasible and practical.

It is, of course, this latter question of power development which is likely to assume ever greater importance in the future. The idea of supplying hydro-electric power over considerable areas, from one suitable center, is rapidly gaining in favor throughout the world. The St. Lawrence River, with its enormous volume of water, and its fall of no less than 221 feet, in what may be termed its upper reaches, has great possibilities in the way of hydro-electric development. As Mr. W. W. Chalmers recently declared in the United States House of Repre-

sentatives, during a debate on the matter, the St. Lawrence River project when completed will be capable of delivering more than 4,000,000 continuous horsepower, which, as he put it, "is equal to the energy created by the burning of 40,000,000 tons of coal in the most modern steam plant."

The total cost of the scheme would be something in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, one-half of which, according to the present proposals, would be paid by Canada and the other half by the United States.

Whether or not the project is ever fully realized, there can be little question that it is one which appeals forcibly to the imagination. The question is a highly technical one, involving at every turn considerations which are beyond the layman in such matters. But the layman, it may be ventured, bearing in mind how many great engineering feats have been characterized as impossible before they were attempted, will not be greatly impressed by the insistent claims of the opponents of the St. Lawrence River project, that it is not feasible. As to the economic value of the plan, he will be disposed to point to the fact that practically all such great schemes, in the past, have proved of immense economic value, and will be content to leave it at that.

### A Dollar a Year for Your Library

WITHOUT much question the proposal that will attract the most attention, out of those made at the recent meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, will be the one whereby a head tax of \$1 for each person in the community would be levied for the support of public libraries, instead of leaving them to be supported by appropriations from the money raised by the tax on property. This will mean a radical departure, and no matter how ready the librarians are to see it adopted, there is likely to be more hesitation on the parts of governmental bodies. If the proposal means that every individual must pay a dollar a year into the public library fund, there will be objection from the people themselves. All of them may like to use libraries, but not all of them will feel able to find a dollar a year to pay for the privilege. Heads of families will be apt to balk. People who do not now use libraries will be sure to complain. But what the librarians are thinking of is some way of increasing the amounts of money available for library support, and the head tax promises much in this direction. As the city librarian of Chicago points out, the libraries there can count upon only about \$1,250,000 for the year 1922 from the allotment of the Legislature. If the head tax were in operation, and the population of Chicago, 3,300,000, the amount available would be much more than twice what is now in prospect.

Libraries need more money than they are now obtaining, as a rule. The very fact that they are doing the work for which they were established more and more successfully, year by year, means that their expenses are increasing. Not only is it costing more to carry on the ordinary routine activities, but the work of libraries is, or should be, being constantly expanded. Libraries are no longer doing all that civilized communities require when they merely hold their ground; they are finding it increasingly requisite to move into new territory, open new fields, and carry their store of information and knowledge straight into the areas where a special need is discovered. That is a small city indeed where a single public library in a central location satisfies all requirements. Large and growing cities now add to the central library a veritable cohort of branch libraries, if not also traveling libraries. It is recognized that certain elements in the population will not or cannot go any considerable distance out of their own neighborhoods to explore the mysteries of a public library, and accordingly a branch library is set up so close to them that they cannot help becoming familiar with its offerings. Thus the library is more aggressive than it has ever been before in the fight against illiteracy. It is making good as a factor in the swift education of urban masses. It is reaching out, also, to remote populations in the country. To restrict it financially is to retard that process of making the electorate intelligent without which popular government cannot hope to achieve more than a mediocre success.

Still, a head tax will need to be carefully considered. With all due credit to the libraries for their efficacy, the schools are not to be forgotten. The schools are not getting all the money they ought to have. They, too, must be constantly advancing to occupy new ground, and in the same great warfare in which the libraries are engaged. Both agencies are altogether beneficial. Their benefice can hardly be over-estimated, or over-developed. But the money for the continuance and amplification of their work must be wisely apportioned. It should not go to one object disproportionately. Before the head tax can be generally accepted, there will need to be some consideration as to whether such a direct levy for libraries will be likely to get in the way of a sufficient levy for schools.

### Play Producers, Actors, and "Types"

NOR the least unsatisfactory result of the multiple manager system, which now dominates the theater in America, is the custom of choosing "types" for part of the casts which are especially assembled for each play. "Types," in stage parlance, are players not so much in demand for their acting powers as for their ability to go on for particular lines of parts without using makeup as a means of considerably altering their natural appearance, resorting moderately to paints and powders merely to adapt their appearance to the strong artificial lighting of the scene. So far as the eye is concerned, these "type" players are sometimes startlingly effective when they first come on the scene, and even when they first speak, for often peculiarities of voice are numbered among their qualifications.

After their first few minutes on the scene, the "type" players must meet a severer test than proving convincing to the eye, and in this they are in similar case with the stage scenery. It is an old axiom among practical men of the theater that the audience is conscious of the stage setting for not more than the first five minutes of a scene, usually for much less time. After that their

attention is on the unfolding of the story. Experienced producers who have reason to stage a beautiful picture often see to it that nothing of importance is done or said at the beginning of the act that will distract the audience from enjoying the picture until they have taken in its whole effect. Audiences sometimes applaud these stage pictures, just as they sometimes burst into a shout of laughter when a particularly effective "type" player comes on, and a few speeches in a preparatory scene have given the audience a clue with which to recognize him.

But just as the producer who tries to keep his scenery acting during the unfolding of the story finds that the audience's attention is dissipated to the great harm of the play's effect, so many a "type" player, who has won a hand or a laugh at his entrance, soon proves unable to hold the audience because of his sheer incapacity as an actor. In fact, such "types" often prove to be no actors at all, but mere parrots who repeat the tones and movements in which the stage manager has drilled them.

Parrot acting cannot satisfy the intelligent playgoer, for the lack of connection between thought and action are patent to all who mix a little appraisal with their appreciation. Parrot players always give themselves away by delayed gestures, whereas the true actor's gesture is the gesture of nature, preceding speech. Of course, delayed gestures have a comical effect, when intended. In such parts as Sir Andrew Aguecheek they are highly amusing as helping to illustrate the futility and fatuity of the character. But when a player uses gestures that actually illustrate his own incompetence, the result is something to make the judicious grieve rather than laugh.

It is difficult to ascribe the rise of the "type" player at the expense of the actor to any cause other than the filling of the theater with stage directors who are themselves something less than competent.

The real case against the "type" actor, like "hokum," is that while he seems to have a strong immediate effect on the audience, this effect, being on a false basis, quickly evaporates. By so much is the whole art of the theater lowered. A return to companies of actors, directed by men who know when to stop coaching their casts, would surely mean an immediate improvement in the present state of the acted drama, and possibly would help to revive the present distinctly slackened public interest in the theater.

### Editorial Notes

NOW that America is furnishing aid to Russian refugees from the rule of the Soviet Government, it is not a little surprising to find that many Americans of today can recall a time when Russia herself rendered a very great service to the cause of peace in the United States. It was one of the present refugees, Rear Admiral Lessowsky, who sailed the flower of the Baltic fleet into New York harbor, in 1863, and was hailed as a close friend of the United States. At the time the North believed that both Britain and France were disposed to lend their aid to the Southern Confederacy, and Gideon Welles, President Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, wrote in his diary, "God bless the Russians!" That America is now able to render assistance to the very man who offered practical help to Lincoln in a critical hour of American history, should tend to placate those who are uncompromisingly against lending aid from which the Soviet Government may in any way reap benefit.

Most writers appear to be agreed that the Washington Conference is a vastly different affair from that which brought forth the Treaty of Versailles. It has produced nothing less than the new diplomacy which everybody fervently wished for. The old diplomacy probably made its last bow in Paris, where former President Wilson, according to fond belief, was finally outwitted by it. But how have the European delegates, particularly those from France, fared before the new diplomacy in Washington? Is it too much to say that Mr. Briand found himself also baffled when Mr. Hughes did the "undiplomatic" thing by laying his cards upon the table? Upon diplomats trained in the old ways, frankness can have almost the same effect as deception, and may even arouse resentment. As witness, there is the familiar story of the German statesman who declared that he found English diplomats to be dishonest, since they had the execrable practice of telling the truth. As other diplomats suppressed the whole or a part of the truth, he was not only deceived but misled by frankness. Was it not Pope who wrote the significant line, "Statesman, yet friend to truth!"

WHY Poncin? Visitors in the future to the most famous of all Belgian battlefields will take train or automobile, not for Waterloo or Belle Alliance, but for Poncin. For that is the new name with which the Belgians, in deference to French wishes, are said to have rechristened the spot where Wellington sent Napoleon down to final defeat. The Germans never have accepted, of course, the name Waterloo, which Wellington used in his dispatches, but have stuck obstinately to the one which General Blücher employed. How the public will greet the change is a matter for speculation. Historic battlefields have hitherto remained immune from the iconoclast. It is obvious that if international susceptibilities are to be considered, such names as Trafalgar, Sedan, Jutland, and Yorktown might as well be dropped, and others of a more or less neutral character substituted. But it is not likely that the Belgian example will be followed. The real change that is needed is in the sentiment of the peoples toward military glory and war generally.

IT SEEMS quite a pretty idea, on the part of a writer in The Star of London, that the green flag of Ireland is a merging of the original blue of old Ireland and the orange of Ulster. This is, however, more of a chemical than a natural combination. The Emerald Isle must always be green—green banks by rivers, and lush green meadows are security for that—while for those who like it there is always the blue of the sky or sea, and the orange flowers of the kingcups or marsh-marigolds in the green pastures. So nature herself, without any forcing, takes care of the mixing of the colors.